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February 9, 1976 No. 6030

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* NATIONAL *
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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Properly Run Socialist Laboratories for Scientific Research

by

the CCP Committee of the Talien Laboratory of Physics and Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 22, 1976)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, strengthen Party leadership, and wholeheartedly rely on the working class. We adhere to the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and of integrating scientific research with productive labor, run laboratories on open-door basis, and guide the scientists and technicians to take the road of "three-in-one combination." The workers, cadres, scientists and technicians of the whole laboratory have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuing the revolution. They fight in unity, vigorously criticize revisionism and practice socialism, and strive to make more contributions to the country. In 1974 they scored results in 20 bigger scientific research projects. In 1975, they fulfilled 67 scientific research tasks and obtained results in 28 bigger scientific research projects. Meanwhile, they also fulfilled impromptu sample-analysis tasks involving a volume of work equivalent to five times greater than that in 1974.

Summing up our experience in the past few years, how to properly run socialist laboratories for scientific research mainly involves the following four points.

Adhere to the Basic Line of the Party

"Throughout the transition period, there are class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the two-line struggle between socialism and capitalism." Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, reviewing this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's and looking back over the experiences and lessons gained and learned in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the scientific and technical front since liberation, we deeply realize that taking class struggle as the key link is the basic theory and basic practice used by Chairman Mao to lead us in carrying out the socialist revolution for more than twenty years. With this principle forgotten, we would go astray. Like any other kind of work, scientific research work must at any time and under any circumstances take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. By making an analysis of the salient features of the original scientific and technical ranks and specialized scientific research units from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is not difficult to see that for a long time the set of old traditions, old concepts, old order and old habits followed by the bourgeoisie in conducting scientific research has really been very deep-rooted in the scientific research units where the intellectuals are concentrated. Some branches of learning are in fact still dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. After a series of political movements, although the overwhelming majority of intellectuals have made progress politically and ideologically to varying extents, the majority among them still basically cling to the bourgeois world outlook. On this scientific research front, the question of which will win out, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, socialism or capitalism, is far from settled. Therefore, our scientific research unit is absolutely not simply a place for conducting scientific research, but is an important battleground for the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Since liberation, the struggle on the scientific research front has been most acute and complicated. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the destruction of the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao has led to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of an excellent situation in the revolution. But the struggle is not over. Not long ago, when absurd arguments appeared in the educational circles, some people on the scientific and technical front brought up once again the old questions: Is the situation on the scientific research front very good or in a mess since the great cultural revolution? Should the new things emerging from the great cultural revolution be supported or opposed? Should we wholeheartedly rely on the working class and unite, educate and transform the intellectuals or rely on the bourgeois intellectuals in scientific research work? Should we run the laboratory on an open-door basis and take the road of "three-in-one combination" or conduct the "academic type" of research behind closed doors and take the old road of "divorcement from three things"? Should we adhere to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and take the road of developing science and technique ourselves in China or promote the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace? Should a scientific research unit

grasp the revolution and promote scientific research or promote the theory of productive forces and grasp scientific research for scientific research's sake? And so on and so forth. Faced with this acute and violent struggle, we firmly grasped this key link of class struggle, and went on to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, as well as the erroneous viewpoints and tendencies that ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We effectively hit back at the erroneous trend of thought to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things, absolutely disallowed the free spread of bourgeois ideas, and absolutely disallowed the revisionist stuff to rear its head once again.

The revolution is a powerful driving force for the development of science and technique. The practice of struggle tells us that in the acute and complicated struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, our comrades on the scientific research front must keep a clear head and at all time insist on taking class struggle as the key link and adhere to the basic line of the Party. Chairman Mao recently taught us, "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." We must deeply comprehend this teaching of Chairman Mao's, seriously criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, and firmly oppose the erroneous tendency to neglect class struggle. We must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, and continue to fight with unflagging efforts for carrying out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist scientific and technical undertakings in China.

Persist in Relying on the Working Class

In order to adhere to the basic line of the Party and transform the laboratory for scientific research into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class. Prior to the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i wildly pushed a line to entrust the running of laboratories to experts in the scientific research sphere. Today, with the working class mounting the political stage of the superstructure and playing the leading role in politics and the role of the main force in scientific research work, the fallacy that "workers are incapable to taking up scientific research" has been smashed.

However, some people say that "the talk of wholehearted reliance on the working class would affect the enthusiasm of the intellectuals in the scientific research units." Scientific research units are places where intellectuals appear in flocks. In such places, what kind of people should be relied upon? Chairman Mao points out, "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, unite with other working masses and win over the intellectuals." This is because only by wholeheartedly relying the working class can "the scientists themselves be transformed from the peddlers of class prejudices, the parasites of the state going after fame and gain and the ally of capital into free ideological workers" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 422), and "all the culture, knowledge and technique abundantly accumulated by capitalism and essential to us in history be turned

from the capitalist tool into the socialist tool." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 386) The task of transforming the scientific and technical ranks and leading scientific research work historically falls on the working class itself. Wholehearted reliance on the working class is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism. Today, only wholehearted reliance on the working class can accomplish the transformation of this section of the superstructure called the scientific research sphere, conscientiously implement the Party policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, fundamentally transform the world outlook of the intellectuals, gradually build a grand contingent of proletarian intellectuals who are both Red and vocationally proficient, and insure the development of scientific and technical undertakings.

Over the past few years, led by the Party and re-educated by the worker-peasant masses, a group of intellectuals in our laboratory have been able to adhere to the correct line, consciously integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and score pronounced achievements in scientific research work. They are welcomed by the worker-peasant masses. On the other hand, however, bourgeois ideology is still manifested in many ways in the scientific and technical ranks. If these problems are not seriously solved, any talk about bringing into play the socialist enthusiasm of scientists and technicians would be meaningless.

However, there are some comrades who stand the guiding of intellectuals to transform their world outlook and to criticize the idea of private ownership of knowledge against the study of techniques for the revolution and bringing into play the enthusiasm of the intellectuals. This is wrong. Under the present situation, if some scientists and technicians do not actively take part in scientific research activities and take up the study of techniques, this precisely shows that they have not solved the concept of private ownership of knowledge and the idea of fame and gain, and have not fundamentally transformed the world outlook of the intellectuals.

The experience of our laboratory shows that only by relying on the working class to strengthen the ideological transformation of the intellectuals and to criticize the concepts of private ownership of knowledge and of fame and gain can the socialist enthusiasm of the overwhelming majority of scientists and technicians be brought into fuller play. Therefore, wholehearted reliance on the working class is completely in line with the implementation of the Party policy toward intellectuals for bringing the role of scientists and technicians into play, and building a grand contingent of proletarian intellectuals who are both Red and vocationally proficient.

There are also some people who are skeptical of or opposed to this class line of wholeheartedly relying on the working class in scientific research work on the ground that there are very few workers in the scientific research units. They say, "As the majority of the laboratory for scientific research are made up of intellectuals, can the working class be relied upon without relying on the intellectuals?" Or else they say, "It is all right to rely on the working class politically, but it is impractical to rely on the working class scientifically and technically." This is in fact bourgeois prejudice or the metaphysical viewpoint.

When we talk about reliance on the working class, we mean reliance on the working class as a whole. History is made by the working people. Human knowledge comes from practice. The lowly are most intelligent! The working class is the most revolutionary class and the maker of material wealth and spiritual wealth. The working class has rich practical experience in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. It is the main force in class struggle and the struggle for production and is also the main force in scientific experiment. Since the working class has to be relied upon to carry out class struggle and struggle for production, it is also necessary to wholeheartedly relying upon the working class to conduct scientific research work. In scientific research work, the intellectuals are of course indispensable, but they can be of contribution only when they are linked with the worker-peasant masses, otherwise they will accomplish nothing.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, two experts in our laboratory led a post-graduate student to conduct research in a new source of energy. After four or five years, they had only written a scientific paper, and the actual power generated could only give light to a flashlight bulb. In the past few years, the scientists and technicians of our laboratory conducted research together with the workers, and through practicing "three-in-one combination" within and outside the laboratory, things were greatly different. They also spent four or five years of time, but successfully developed a new source of high-power energy. This vivid fact is an effective criticism of the revisionist line of "entrusting the running of laboratories to experts." It also tells us at the same time that only by means of wholeheartedly relying on the working class can scientific research projects be quickly developed.

Persist in Taking the Road of "Three-in-One Combination"

In order to adhere to the basic line of the Party and the correct orientation of scientific research work, it is necessary to unswervingly follow the road of "three-in-one combination," practice the "three-in-one combination" of "the worker-peasant masses, revolutionary cadres, and scientists and technicians" with the workers and peasants as the mainstay within the laboratory, and practice the "three-in-one combination" of "production, scientific research and use" outside the laboratory.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line confined the scientists and technicians in tall buildings and large courtyards and cut them off from proletarian politics, the masses and reality. The "academic type" of research was carried out behind closed doors, and socialist scientific research was led astray toward "departure from three things."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have come to understand that in order to properly conduct a socialist laboratory for scientific research, we must adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in scientific research and do what is opposite to the revisionist line. Seeing that the revisionist line is for running the laboratory behind closed doors and turning the intellectuals into "spiritual aristocrats" divorced from the workers and peasants,

we run the laboratory on an open-door basis, guide the intellectuals to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and transform them into revolutionary intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Since the revisionist line practices so-called idealist metaphysical "theory" divorced from reality, we practice the combination of theory with practice, scientific research with production, and constantly develop scientific theory on the basis of practice. Since the revisionist line advocates technique above all else and bonuses in command, and leads the intellectuals astray toward the "White-and-expert" road, we persist in putting proletarian politics in command, and lead the intellectuals to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, receive re-education from the workers and peasants, transform their world outlook and take the "Red-and-expert" road. We have also come to realize from the practice of struggle that to persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and vigorously promoting "three-in-one combination" inside and outside is the indispensable road to the development of socialist scientific undertakings.

Some people say that "three-in-one combination" is only a question of "method." We say: No! This is not a question of "method," but a difference in principle on whether or not scientific research should persist in taking the socialist road.

First, persistence in running the laboratory on an open-door basis and taking the "three-in-one combination" road helps restrict bourgeois rights and narrow the three major differences, and is an important revolutionary measure for realizing the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the scientific research sphere. It breaks down the old traditional concept of "private ownership of knowledge," and with the scientists and technicians formulating plans and conducting experiments together with the worker-peasant masses, "private ownerhsip of knowledge" is changed into the use of knowledge to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. This helps transform the worker-peasant masses into intellectuals and the intellectuals into laborers.

Second, the taking of the "three-in-one combination" road is an important way for scientists and technicians to transform their subjective world as they transform the objective world. With the scientists and technicians going to factories and the countryside to conduct scientific research together with the worker-peasant masses, to receive re-education politically and to study again vocationally, they can learn from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants their advanced thinking, superior quality and rich experience, change their stand and thought and feeling, and gradually shift their standpoint to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Third, to run the laboratory on an open-door basis and to vigorously promote "three-in-one combination" inside and outside the laboratory also stands for the combination of scientific research with production and theory with practice, and is the bright road to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of socialist scientific research undertakings. The practice of open-door operation of the laboratory does not mean the abolition of laboratory work, but is for conducting scientific experiment on a wider scale. With the laboratory run on an open-door basis and the professional workers and the worker-peasant masses joining hands in

conducting experiments, results are obtained in a shorter time, and faster progress is made in industrialization. For example, in the research group charged with the treatment of sewage in our laboratory, the scientific research personnel worked together with the workers in the factory from the choice of subjects, minor tests, intermediate tests up to magnified application in industry. Last year, four technical appraisals were made and scientific research results were obtained in three modes of treatment for different kinds of sewage.

Fourth, running the laboratory on an open-door basis and taking the "three-in-one combination" road also benefit the development of scientific theory on the basis of extensive practice. The standard of scientific research is constantly raised in actual struggle for serving industry, agriculture and national defense construction, and theory is constantly developed on the basis of practice. Divorced from the practice of the worker-peasant masses and from the reality of industrial and agricultural production, there is no way to improve things. In the course of conducting research work in the alkene polymer concentrated catalyst, a research unit of our laboratory went into the midst of reality on a wide front, and within a short time, it not only obtained three important results but also further developed the theory of catalysis. The making of such theoretical improvement in so short a time is very difficult to attain in scientific research conducted behind closed doors.

In short, whether to run the laboratory on an open-door basis or behind closed doors, whether to promote "three-in-one combination" or "departure from three things," is a major question bearing on what kind of people is relied upon to conduct scientific resarch, which class is served, and what line is carried out. It is also a major question of whether the great cultural revolution and the socialist new things are affirmed or negated, a question of progress or regression, and is definitely not a question of this or that "method." We must unswervingly follow this road to the end.

Build the Leading Body As a Command Post for Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The Party committee of our chemistry and physics laboratory is a new body organized in accord with the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young during the great cultural revolution. In the past few years, it had been tempered and tested in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. We realize that in order to be able to lead the masses to consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the squad members of the Party committee must first solve the question of correct treatment of the great cultural revolution.

The No. 1 and No. 2 men of our leading body are all old comrades who had taken up principal leadership work, carried out the revisionist line and committed mistakes before the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, they had been educated, but the question of the line was not completely solved. At the meeting to draw up the 1973 scientific research plan, the principal leading members of our squad not only failed to stem the

erroneous trend, but also moved along with it. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we took the "1973 planning conference" as a typical example and aroused the masses to deeply dissect things and repeatedly make ideological analysis, thus enabling the members of our leading body and especially the principal leading members to receive a profound course of education.

Why is there a relapse of the problem that was originally thought to have been solved? To go to the root of things, it is because we have not deeply comprehended the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the right and wrong lines distinguished on this fundamental question and our awareness raised, the basic line of the Party is carried out more consciously, bigger strides are taken in work, and we are more able to distinguish and boycott the erroneous tendency.

In order to build the leading body as a command post that consistently adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the members of the leading body must read and study seriously and clearly understand why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice.

In recent years, especially after Chairman Mao issued the important instruction on the question of theory, our leading body seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We also paid attention to linking theory with reality, and learning with investigation and study. We devoted time and energy to mastery and application, deepened our comprehension of the salient features and laws of class struggle in socialist society, and raised our consciousness in grasping major matters and the line.

How should scientific research be conducted after all? How should the new road be followed? With this problem in mind, we constantly studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly learned from the masses. In connection with the actual class struggle and two-line struggle in the sphere of scientific research, we groped for experience and blazed our own trail. We successively wrote "Twenty-Five Years of the Two-Line Struggle at the Chemistry and Physics Laboratory," "The Lesson of the 1973 Planning Conference," "Experience of Scientists and Technicians in Taking the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants," "Understanding in Strengthening Party Leadership in Scientific Research Work," etc., to sum up special topics. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we again led the middle-level cadres to eight basic-level units to conduct investigations and studies. The use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to analyze the salient features and laws of the class struggle and two-line struggle in these units enabled us to acquire new knowledge of the state of conformity as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base, and of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie during the socialist period. Hence we were able to stay more sober-minded in front of the complicated two-line struggle and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Revolution is for liberating the productive forces." In 1974 and 1975, we seriously launched the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The cadres, workers and scientists and technicians constantly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the course of drawing up a scientific research plan each year, we boldly aroused the masses to discuss things to the fullest extent, organized the masses to study the important and urgent scientific research projects, and organized a major battle in scientific research. The leading body followed the mass line and worked together with the masses. A seething scene of fighting in unity appeared from top to bottom in the whole laboratory. Scientific research results doubled in 1974 compared with 1973, and in 1975, we again overfulfilled ahead of schedule the leap forward plan that embraced 65 bigger scientific research projects.

This year, we surely will lead the broad masses of the whole laboratory to exercise a tight grip on this key link of class struggle so as to wage tit-for-tat struggle against the Rightist wind to reverse past verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, support the socialist new things with wholehearted eagerness, and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the socialist scientific undertakings of China, and building China into a socialist modern power within this century.

(Reproduced from Liao-ning Jih-pao, January 20 and slightly abrideged by Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

* * *

RANKS OF THEORISTS

Adhere to the Correct Political Orientation and Bring Up the Ranks of Revolutionary Theorists

- an investigation of the integration of the ranks of professional theorists in Liaoning University with those of worker-peasant-soldier theorists

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 13, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of the Liaoning University take class struggle as the key link and constantly consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. They persist in making the liberal arts take society as factory, in open-door education, and in organizing the broad masses of teachers and students of the liberal arts to follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, thus enabling the ranks of professional theorists to integrate themselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. They use Marxism to occupy philosophy, history, education, literature and art, law and other spheres, and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus giving impetus to the revolutionization of the ranks of professional theorists and the deepening of the revolution in education.

Energetically Support Socialist New Things

The ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are socialist new things and a new political force of the proletariat on the theoretical front. The birth and growth of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists has shattered the past state of monopoly by a few bourgeois experts in various branches of learning and brought about profound changes to the theoretical front. The tremendous significance of this reform is gradually understood by the teachers only after a period of practice.

At first, individual teachers lacked consciousness in learning from and integrating themselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. For a time, there appeared the erroneous thought that "as they have been re-educated for quite a while and have gone to factories and rural areas many times, it is time for them to give lectures, write books and show their dexterity." The Party committee of the school seriously analyzed the problems appearing in integration with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. They organized the broad masses of teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and rectify the bourgeois prejudice that "uneducated people are unfit to tackle theory," thus making the broad masses of teachers and students realize ideologically the tremendous significance of the emergence of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. For the sake of constantly raising the consciousness of professional theorists in integrating themselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, they solved through study and practice the following problems of awareness ideologically.

First, they perceive the necessity to integrate the ranks of professional theorists with those of worker-peasant-soldier theorists from the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the whole historical period of socialism, class struggle and the two-line struggle are protracted, tortuous and complicated. To exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must, apart from continuing the revolution on the economic front, carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, and use Marxism to occupy various positions in the superstructure. To accomplish this great historical task, it will not do to rely on the minority, and it is necessary to train and organize a huge proletarian army of theorists to fight a long battle with unflagging efforts. Therefore, the integration of the ranks of professional theorists with those of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is a requisite of class struggle on the ideological and cultural front, a requisite for properly making revolution in the realm of superstructure and a requisite of the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism. It is a fundamental task crucial for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Next, they perceive the importance of the integration of the ranks of professional theorists with those of worker-peasant-soldier theorists from the need to support socialist new things. The socialist period is a period of mutual struggle between nascent communism and senescent capitalism. On the theoretical front, the emergence of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is a nascent communist factor that powerfully pounds against and criticizes the moribund feudalist, capitalist and revisionist things on the theoretical front. To support the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is to support the developing socialist new things. The ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists have to be improved and the ranks of professional theorists have to be reformed. With the two forces integrated, learning from each other and fighting together, they will constantly give impetus to the turning of the laboring people into intellectuals and the intellectuals into laborers and help narrow the three major differences.

Next again, they perceive the urgency of the integration of professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists from the reform of the ranks of professional theorists. In the past few years, the professional theorists of the Department of Arts in Liaoning University scored some achievements by integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and soldiers and taking the latter as their teachers. But the task of transforming the ranks of professional theorists was far from accomplished, and in the big storm of class struggle, many people still failed to stand firm. To really shift their standpoint to the side of the workers and peasants, they must go through the mill.

In the great cultural revolution, the comrades of the seminar in history of philosophy criticized the revisionist "three departures," and integrated themselves with the workers and peasants in compiling teaching materials. At first, they scored certain achievements, but later, due to interference from Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they again went indoors to write books. After the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they went in big strides into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers to run study classes in history and philosophy for the workers, peasants and soldiers,

and to compile and revise teaching materials together with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They achieved better results.

In the course of struggle, they come to understand that only by constantly raising one's ideological understanding from the plane of combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the Party's basic line can one assume a correct attitude toward such a socialist new thing as the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and consciously and properly grasp the work of integrating the ranks of professional theorists with those of worker-peasant-soldier theorists.

Keep a Proper Grip on the Transformation of the World Outlook of Professional Theorists

Chairman Mao pointed out that the intellectuals brought up by the old school "must receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and thoroughly transform their old way of thinking under the guidance of the correct line." The Party committee of Liaoning University conscientiously carried out this directive and paid attention to the transformation of the world outlook of the professional theorists themselves as they are integrated with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists.

They criticize the idealist conception of history and raise consciousness in learning from workers, peasants and soldiers. When the first step was taken to integrate themselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, many teachers harbored in their minds the idea of slighting the workers and peasants and practice. In the course of integration, the revolutionary spirit of the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists in diligently studying theory for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, their revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, their rapid growth and their great fighting power effectively purged the mire of the idealist conception of history to slight the workers and peasants and practice from the minds of these teachers.

Some teachers went to Talien to join the ranks of theorists in a factory in studying "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." At first, they thought: "We have come here to give lectures to the workers and must give lectures of good standing." But once their lectures were linked with concrete realities, many problems could not be explained clearly. When the workers studied this brilliant work by Lenin, they indignantly made accusations against the various crimes committed by the Japanese and Russian imperialists when they invaded and ruled the Luta area, and explained problems by linking theory with practice. This taught the teachers a profound lesson. They realized that because the worker-peasant masses were most deeply oppressed by the three big mountains in the past, they recognized most clearly the essence of imperialism and had a most thorough understanding of the principles underlying class struggle and the proletarian revolution. They are the masters of society as well as the masters of theory.

They criticize the tendency to part with reality and foster the proletarian revolutionary study style. Before the great cultural revolution, with the school under the domination of the revisionist educational line, the

professional theorists studied behind closed doors in a departure from politics, from productive labor and from the worker peasant-soldier masses without serving real-life struggle, so that in class struggle certain people lost their political bearings and some even became captives of the bourgeoisie and of revisionism. Historical experience tells them that in order to integrate themselves with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, the professional theorists must, like the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists, persist in putting proletarian politics in command and have a correct political orientation and the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice.

Chairman Mao points out: "To master it is for the sole purpose of applying it." To change the study style and overcome subjectivism is an important task for transforming those professional theorists long divorced from reality. The question of study style is also a question of orientation and of the line. Only by humbly learning from the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists and learning from their taking class struggle as the key link and using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study history and the status quo can we correctly orient the question of orientation and of the line, and foster a proletarian revolutionary study style.

They criticize bourgeois individualism and firmly foster the idea of serving proletarian politics.

Under the influence of the bourgeois idea of "private ownership of knowledge" and of fame and gain, many teachers formerly used what little specialized knowledge they had mastered as "capital" for bargaining with the Party and the people. An old teacher of the Chinese Department joined a "three-in-one combination" writing group and saw for himself the revolutionary spirit of the backbone worker-peasant-soldier theorists who sought neither fame or gain. He was taught a profound lesson, and he realized that "it is time to give up the concept of private ownership of knowledge." Thereafter, he humbly learned from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and contributed his own knowledge. When there were problems, he discussed them together with the backbone worker-peasant-soldier theorists.

Practice shows that perseverance in integrating the professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists to criticize revisionism and overcome the bourgeois idea of fame and gain is an important avenue to building a revolutionized contingent of theorists for serving proletarian politics.

Give Full Play to the Role of the Ranks of Professional Theorists

The Party committee of Liaoning University adopt diverse forms to organize the integration of the ranks of professional theorists with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists. In the course of integration, the professional theorists, on the one hand, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and, on the other hand, bring into full play their due role and strive to help the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists not divorced from production to raise their theoretical level. They adopt the following approaches:

The first one is to run short-term theory study classes and forums and report meetings on special topics inside and outside the school. Since the convening of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, around the study tasks posed by the struggle on the political and ideological front, they have run in certain factories and mines, villages and army units all over the province various types of study classes for studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, political economy, the history of philosophy of China and other countries, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, the international communist movement, international problems, and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in an effort to serve proletarian politics.

The second one is to jointly accomplish a combat task such as writing books and articles, conducting investigation, compiling data, etc., thus giving full play to the respective strong points of the two contingents. This enables the professional theorists to learn the proletarian political viewpoints, firm class stand and rich practical experience of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Many teachers influenced to a greater degree by old education are timid and conservative when they are required to tackle theory. But the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists unfurl their banner and dare to think and to act. This powerful and irresistible revolutionary spirit and revolutionary bearing are the very antidote for the teachers, and help them emancipate themselves step by step from old ideas and take new strides forward. Meanwhile, in the joint battle, the professional theorists also pay attention to actively bring into play what they are strong in.

The third one is to properly match and exchange the school teachers and students and the backbone worker-peasant-soldier theorists. On the one hand, the school Party committee organize the professional theorists to head for factories and villages to take up practical work, undergo steeling in the three major revolutionary movements, receive re-education politically, and study again vocationally. They are linked up with the ranks of amateur theorists in the relevant unit to carry out the learning and study of Marxist theory. The Party committee also select and send a portion of full-time teachers to act as substitutes for others in factories and villages to receive training. Meanwhile, the backbone worker-peasant-soldier theorists are invited from factories and the countryside to serve as part-time teachers to teach and take part in the revolution in education. Practice shows that such an approach is very useful for furthering the transformation of professional theorists and the revolution in teaching the liberal arts.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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TAIWAN

Chiang Clique on Taiwan Beset with Difficulties

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

according to news from taipei, the chiang clique on taiwan has in the past year been beset with difficulties from within and without. it has become more isolated and found increasing difficulty because of insuperable contradictions.

in a year-end speech, the clique's chieftain, chiang ching-kuo, lamented that it had gone through a "most painful and difficult year" and that the new year would be "even more difficult."

"like a small boat floundering on a stormy sea under overcast skies", the chiang clique may any minute now be capsized.

as china's international prestige continues to rise, the isolation of the chiang clique increases. when the defeated united states pulled out of indochina last april, and the lon nol and nguyen van thieu puppet cliques collapsed one after another, the chiang clique trembled in fear that it would meet a similar fate.

under the impact of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, taiwan's colonial economy had two successive years of recession. according to news reports, in those years its production declined and prices soared; more than 53,500 industrial and commercial enterprises closed down; bad accounts in taiwan banks totalled 7,500 million taiwan dollars and 300,000 workers became unemployed.

the issuance of taiwan paper money has exceeded 100,000 million dollars, an increase of 40 percent over two years ago. the amount of currency in circulation is 200 times the original maximum limit for currency issue. the total volume of import and export last year was down ten percent from the previous year. the foreign trade deficit in the two years totalled more than 1,900 million u.s. dollars.

in an attempt to extricate itself from the difficult position, the chiang clique is exploiting the taiwan people more cruelly than before, causing increasing impoverishment among the people.

the tightening reactionary rule of the chiang clique has aroused stronger resistance from the broad masses. taiwan newspapers reveal that since the beginning of last year, people in taipei, kaohsiung, taoyuan, ilan and changhua have resorted to various forms of opposition to the chiang clique's reactionary policy

of seeking survival by national betrayal and of oppressing and exploiting the people in taiwan. they have staged slow-downs and demonstrations, refused to pay taxes, beaten up puppet policemen who persecuted them, stormed the residences of the chiang clique officials and openly declared they would overthrow chiang clique's bureaucrats.

to cater to the needs of foreign monopoly capitalists who had made investments, the chiang clique decided early last year to expand an industrial area in chungli, taoyuan area. to do this required the demolition of houses sheltering 800 families and the destruction of crops on 300 hectares of farmland. the local residents were indignant and prepared to resist. when on february 6 the chiang clique's bulldozers appeared on the farmland, they were met by several thousand local people wielding picks, scythes and clubs who thrashed the five puppet policemen present within an inch of their lives.

on the evening of november 19, 1975, three young workers kidnapped an armed gendarme patrolling the down-town area of taipei and whisked him off in a car. a moment later, they threw him out after disarming him of his pistol and cartridges. reports of this soon spread causing fear among the chiang clique.

a month later, in december, tens of thousands of people vented their wrath at election frauds in ilan and taipei. after a list of the names of the so-called elected legislators was posted, 10,000 people in the ilan area surrounded the police department and 30,000 people in taipei besieged the "election affairs association" to protest against the fraudulent elections. the chiang clique immediately sent out squads of armymen and fire brigade teams to ruthlessly surpress the protesters.

the contradictions within the chiang ruling clique are sharpening in the situation of mounting internal and external difficulties, and there is wavering and dissension both in the army and the administration. last september, soong mei-ling, representative of the "doyens" of the chiang clique, left taiwan for the united states on the pretext of "having medical treatment". in a written statement before her departure, she made a veiled attack on chiang ching-kuo as untrustworthy and indicated that she disdained to associate with him. six chiang clique "ambassadors", taiwan papers disclosed, last year refused to return to taiwan at the end of their terms of office. high-ranking officials rush to send their children abroad and do their utmost to shift their money and wealth to foreign countries, where they have bought houses and furnished them in preparation for flight there in the future.

at present the chiang clique is riddled with serious upheavals, an indication of the increasingly tough going

for chiang ching-kuo. the hearts of the masses of the taiwan people are turned to the socialist motherland. they will join the people on the mainland of the motherland in continuing the powerful struggle for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. apart from a small number of quislings, the majority of the military and administrative personnel of the kuomintang in taiwan are patriotic and, inspired by the excellent situation in the socialist motherland and under the impetus of the patriotic struggle of the taiwan people, they too will contribute to the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan province, their sacred territory. this is the general trend and no force whatsoever in the world can stop it.

CHAOYANG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

China's Pioneering Chaoyang Agricultural College Gives Graduates Rousing Send-Off

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 26, 1976)

the chaoyang agricultural college in northeast china's liaoning province gave a rousing send-off yesterday to 176 graduates, the third group of peasant-collegians from chaoyang since the educational revolution.

situated in the countryside, the college enrolls students from among the peasants and returns them to the countryside to do farmwork upon graduation. it adopts the system of part-time farmwork and part-time study, combining education with scientific research and agricultural production. the undergraduates apply their textbook knowledge to farmwork at people's communes and production brigades during different farm seasons, according to the teaching plan and curriculums.

the pioneering college has gained important experience in training a new generation of working people with socialist consciousness and culture.

a letter to our great leader chairman mao from the graduating class was read at the commencement and send-off meeting. "we are determined to take class struggle as the key link, bear in mind the party's basic line,

carry the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism through to the end and make contributions to the construction of a socialist new countryside," the letter said.

representatives of commune peasants from the six counties of chaoyang prefecture attended the meeting. they beat drums and gongs, greeted the college graduates and took them home by festooned cars.

entering the college in 1973, the graduating students went to live and work in rural areas on many occasions. they took class struggle as the main subject, and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing lin piao and confucius, studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. their awareness of the need of class struggle and the two-line struggle has become keener. they realize deeply that to turn their home villages into tachai-type brigades, it is necessary first of all to pay close attention to class struggle as the key link. all-out efforts to build socialism can only result from scathing criticism of capitalism. they realize that to remain peasants after graduating from the agricultural college means they must keep to the party's basic line, dare to criticize revisionism and capitalism and adhere to the socialist road as peasants with both socialist consciousness and college education should do.

before graduation, they worked out long-term plans for the future development of their own people's communes and production brigades based on actual local circumstances. on the several occasions when she returned to her home village, wang tsai-hsia, a graduating student of the agronomy department, fought side by side with local poor and lower-middle peasants against capitalist tendencies. they worked together to reshape local mountains, streams and woods, and improve farmland and roads. her fighting spirit and daring action drew praise from the commune peasants.

according to last year's statistics, the graduating students and the sophomores organized 56 scientific experiment groups and 340 training classes on various subjects for local poor and lower-middle peasants who later became a back-bone technical force in the learn-from-tachai mass movement.

the graduating students of agronomy have over the last three years worked 46.6 hectares of plots for scientific experimentation, 259 hectares of seed nursery and 80 hectares of high-yield cropland for local communes and production brigades. during their three years in college, they worked in collaboration with students and instructors of other faculties and achieved good results in scientific research. the items included seed culture, chinese sorghum cultivation, soil fertility, plant protection, nitrogen fixation on plant leaves, and use of herbal medicine for agricultural purposes. results of their research in 20 items have been applied to agricultural production.

at the meeting, representatives of the undergraduates and the college faculty extended warm greetings to the graduates. in their speeches, representatives of the graduating students pledged all-out efforts to contribute to the current learn-from-tachai movement.

attending the meeting were representatives of the provincial seven other agricultural colleges. speaking on their behalf, chang tieh-sheng, student of the tiehling agricultural college, expressed determination to learn from the chaoyang agricultural college so that its advanced experience would be popularized throughout the province.

leading members of the party, government and army organizations in liaoning province and the chaoyang prefecture also attended the meeting.

WORKERS COLLEGES

Five Hundred Workers Colleges in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 27, 1976)

the east china province of kiangsu runs 500 workers colleges of various types with a total enrolment of over 20,000.

factories are running colleges as an important measure for training more proletarian intellectuals faster. quite a number of worker-graduates are new-type technicians who retain the fine qualities of ordinary workers.

shih cheng-yin was a veteran worker of the nanking machine tools plant. after graduation, he went to serve as a cleaner in the foundry workshop. another worker-graduate was assigned to design chucks in a workshop. while doing regular bench work shifts, he designed 200 chucks in half a year, greatly raising efficiency.

workers' colleges serve the dictatorship of the proletariat. they put proletarian politics in command, give priority to educating students with proletarian ideology and take the class struggle as the main course. they organize the students to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in education, and deepen the criticism of the revisionist line on education. the students take part in the current class struggle and collective productive labour.

armed with revolutionary theory, students of the workers' college of the nanking motor vehicle plant have written over one hundred articles to criticize lin piao and confucius and the old novel "water margin".

during the summer vacation last year, students of the hsuchou coal miners college joined their work mates in extracting more coal.

the workers colleges relate theory and practice and organize study in connexion with key problems arising from production and scientific research so that students are better able to analyse and tackle problems and promote production.

students of the workers' spare-time college of changchou city's machine-building plants use what they have learned in college to solve problems that crop up in scientific research and technical innovations. they completed 257 designs for machine tools and innovations in the past two years. yueh chih-ming, a student of the machine-repairing class of the wuhsi paint factory college trial-produced an automatic packing machine which has already gone into production.

after graduation from a college, worker-students of the nantung transistor factory made a nickel separator by applying the principles of centrifugal force which proved over 300 fold more efficient than hand operations.

CORRECTION

The title of the item under "China and Belgium" on page 203 in SPRCP 6016 should read "Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Belgium Ambassador to China".

-- SPRCP Ed.

BANK SAVINGS

More Bank Savings in China's Cities and Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

1975 bank savings by city residents rose 8.3 percent over 1974 and those of rural commune members 14.2 percent. china's bank deposits in 1975, the peak year since the founding of new china, were 2.3 times that in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and new accounts added in cities were one-third.

in 1975, china's industrial production continued to increase, a good harvest, the 14th in a row, was reaped after overcoming natural calamities, the market flourished, prices remained stable and the people's purchasing power increased.

a leading member of a bank department told hsinhua: "through the cultural revolution, the chinese people have greatly heightened their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they see more profoundly that to carry forward the fine revolutionary style of hard work and resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology is a cardinal issue in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they conscientiously follow the party's principle of diligence and frugality in building the country and running households. while improving the living standards, they actively deposit their spare money in banks and credit co-ops to support the country's socialist construction."

savings in the peihsinchiao bank last year rose 9.8 percent over the previous year's and new depositers numbered 20,000 more than that of 1965.

before liberation, most of the inhabitants in peihsinchiao were rag pickers or pulled hand-barrow and had no fixed income. after liberation, a number of factories, shops, schools and hospitals were set up providing all the able-bodied with jobs. today former housewives are also participating in productive labour. families have enough food and clothing as well as money for bank savings.

han yu-chu, veteran worker of the peking gold inlay lacquerware factory, has had a bank account for some years. in the old society, her father was a pedicab driver, her mother a wet nurse in a capitalist household. four of the family's nine members died of hunger and cold. she was sent to an orphanage. since liberation, she has led a life without worry about food or clothing. her husband, herself and their two eldest sons all work

upon graduation from a senior middle school, their third son went to settle in the countryside not long ago in response to chairman mao's great call. the youngest is at middle school. her family now has between them four bicycles, three watches, a sewing machine, a transistor radio and their own furniture. house rent, running water and electricity costs account for three percent of the family's entire income. those who work enjoy free medical care while half of the medical expenses by the non-working members of the family are covered by the state. she said: "in comparison with the old society, life now is sweet. we live frugally and deposit our surplus money in the bank to support the nation's socialist construction." the total bank savings of the family amounted to well over a thousand yuan. some 90 per cent of the 500 workers of her factory hold bank savings accounts.

the number of depositors in the three cities of peking, tientsin and shanghai increased by 650,000 last year. bank savings increased by a wide margin also in heilungkiang, kirin, liaoning, hopei, shansi, shantung, kiangsu, kiangsi, hupeh, hunan, chekiang and other provinces. similar increases were recorded last year in minority nationality autonomous regions such as sinkiang, inner mongolia, ningsia, kwangsi and tibet. the bank deposits in the cities and towns of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in 1975 was 15 per cent higher than in 1974 while those in the rural areas of the inner mongolian autonomous region increased by 24 per cent.

the increases in bank savings mirror the excellent situation in china's industry, agriculture and other endeavours and the steady rise in the living standards of the people. since liberation, prices of daily necessities have remained basically stable and costs of house rent, running water, electricity and communications low. at the same time, the state each year appropriates a considerable amount of money for labour protection and workers' welfare.

CIVIL AVIATION AND FARM PRODUCTION

Northeast China Civil Aviation Helps Farm Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 26, 1976)

the shenyang civil aviation bureau has contributed to the last year's rich harvests in northeast china provinces by its zealous service to farm production in liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang.

china's civil aviation takes service to agriculture as an important task. major flight assignments to this purpose cover aerial reconnaissance and protection of forests, prevention and elimination of disease and insect pests of crops and trees, seeding, weeding, fertilizer application, artificial precipitation and plant hormone spraying.

last year, while sparing no effort to develop air transportation, the bureau fulfilled its aid-farm-production flight plan 35 days ahead of schedule. the acreage and jobs covered per flight hour doubled that accomplished in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the bureau has over-fulfilled its aid-agriculture plan every year since 1966.

as the bureau has a heavy air routes programme, its plane flights are planned to cover the various regular assignments to assure that facilities are available as efficiently as possible in the busy farming seasons.

in april last year, sowing was threatened in some areas when signs of drought were detected in heilungkiang and kirin provinces. the bureau party committee immediately assigned plane no. 615 of the transportation squadron to do artificial precipitation work there. from the time the plane crew got their orders they began to make preparations and were ready to spray catalysts to artificially induce precipitation at the instant that suitable cloud layers appeared. in a little more than two months it put in 40 hours of flying time to free several million hectares of land from drought and ensure timely sowing.

in the last ten days of july 1975, sorghum aphis pest infested taian county, liaoning province. the second squadron of the tenth air group under the shenyang bureau was assigned to spray insecticides over the infested area. within a dozen days it covered 12,000 hectares with upwards of 98 percent effectiveness in eliminating the pest.

the shenyang civil aviation bureau sends large numbers of planes every year to heilungkiang province to spray herbicides to eliminate weeds detrimental to wheat.

the aviation crew do this job, which calls for great accuracy, with a high sense of responsibility. in june last year pilot chao ju was assigned on a weed killing mission over wheat crop areas of heilungkiang province. after making a thorough investigation, he mapped out a flight plan with the local people. as a result of pooling ideas with them, he made an experimental run with a high density spray. thanks to the coordinated effort he was able to complete in 30 hours a flight assignment originally scheduled for 60 hours.

COAL PRODUCTION

Great Cultural Revolution Victory Promotes Shansi Province Coal Production

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 26, 1976)

shansi province, china's biggest coal centre, in 1975 increased its coal output by 43.9 percent over 1970, or to 90 percent more than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

by the end of 1974, the province had fulfilled the fourth 5-year plan (1971-75) state quota for coal production. these facts illustrate the way in which revolution liberates the productive forces.

although known as the "homeland of coal and iron" the province before liberation had an annual output of only 2 million tons of coal.

in the wake of the fundamental change in the relations of production brought about with the founding of new china, coal output began its upward climb. coal output in 1952 was 3.7 times that of 1949, the year of nationwide liberation. after the completion in the main of the socialist transformation in the ownership of the means of production, coal output in 1957 went up 8.7 times compared with 1949. the revolution in the political and ideological fields after the rectification campaign in 1957 helped bring about the great leap forward next year in the national economy. by the end of 1962, coal output was 11.9 times that of 1949. coal production was further spurred through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. coal output in 1975 was 28 times that of 1949.

through the great cultural revolution, chairman mao's revolutionary line has taken deeper roots in the hearts of the people, and the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has risen to new heights. this has been a main factor in liberating the productive forces.

small coal mines in shansi province now number 1,000. their output last year accounted for 40 percent of the provincial total, or seven million tons more than the state quota. credit for this achievement is attributed to the self-reliant efforts by cadres and miners through the deep-going criticism of the revisionist line in running enterprises, showing the tremendous power of the general line for building socialism, the policy of walking on two legs and the strong motive force of the cultural revolution in developing production.

the cultural revolution has brought profound changes to the mental outlook of miners. they are determined to contribute more to the revolution. in the nationally-known yangchuan coal mines, one extraction team was working last march on a work face where the coal seam was only 20 centimetres to one metre thick and was sandwiched with rocks. the miners, however, worked hard for six consecutive months and produced over 100,000 tons of coal from this difficult work face.

the enthusiasm for revolution which surged high among the miners during the cultural revolution has been turned into a material force in production. in the last two years alone, the coal mining departments in shansi introduced more than 20,000 technical innovations, each of which contributed to increasing coal output.

the relations among the people, including that between the leadership and the masses, are a major aspect of the relations of production. the systems of cadres participation in collective productive labour and workers participation in management during the cultural revolution have helped establish a new type of relationship among the people, which greatly promotes production. leading cadres worked from 114 to 210 workdays last year alongside miners in many coal mines.

OCEANOGRAPHY

China Makes Remarkable Progress in Oceanographic Studies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

starting from scratch, china has gained many important achievements in oceanographic studies, an undertaking nonexistent in this country before liberation.

china has abundant natural resources in the seas along its coastline which extends for a total of 18,000 kilometres. a number of oceanographic institutions were established shortly after liberation to start research and investigation. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers, cadres and scientists in these institutions have stepped up their efforts and made rapid progress in these studies in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the aggregate tonnage of marine research vessels has been multiplied and a number of medium- and long-range sea-going research vessels have been designed and built or adapted from other ships. china's first 10,000-ton ocean-going research ship, "hsiangyanghung no. 5", has passed a series of rigorous tests with flying colours.

chinese oceanographers and marine surveyors have collected a mass of hydrological, meteorological, chemical, biological, geological and geomorphological information through multi-purpose and special surveys over the past years.

arrangements have also been made enlisting the cooperation of merchant shipping and fishing departments to undertake ship observation. so far more than 140 chinese merchantmen and fishing ships have accepted the assignment. with scientific workers cooperating with the masses, a wealth of hydrometeorological information has been collected in coastal and distant seas and oceans. all this has been instrumental in improving the accuracy of marine hydrometeorological forecasts and ensuring the safety of navigation and fishing operations.

chinese marine scientists have consistently worked with cadres and workers of related units in a three-in-one combination and placed their research at the service of production. members of the second institute of oceanography under the national oceanographic bureau have made regular rounds of navalfleets and relevant factories, fishing islands and villages, where they learned conscientiously from the

masses and cooperated with them in the work of research and designing. helped by dozens of units in different parts of the country, they have experimented with and worked out several types of sea water desalting devices. members of the fifth institute of oceanography developed an advanced type of side-looking sonar within a short time by cooperating with workers of the factory concerned and would-be users of the instrument.

to raise efficiency in working out the standard sea level in a harbour, another group of scientific workers evolved a new method of calculation, which gives the answer in a matter of minutes, to replace the old method which took several hours. the new method, which is simple, efficient and accurate, is applicable to all types of harbours. other new devices turned out by chinese oceanographers include the sonar wave meter, marine dissolved-oxygen meter, ph-meter, photoelectric colorimeter and instruments to gauge and record currents and real wind directions.

striking advances have also been made since the cultural revolution in hydrometeorological forecasting. the country's first observatory platform has been erected on the yellow sea, and dozens of oceanographic observatory stations which dot the coastlines provide a steady supply of essential information for merchant and fishing ships and harbour construction units. often working in the teeth of strong typhoons, members of the hsisha islands observatory in the south china sea have provided related departments with timely and important hydrometeorological information.

to serve the needs of china's growing foreign trade and maritime shipping, scientists and technicians of the general station for marine hydrometeorological forecasts have self-reliantly extended their service to distant oceans. last may, a chinese freighter sailing off australia was caught in a storm and cloud burst which whipped up billows 17 metres high. after trying for several hours to take the ship out of the storm centre, the crew filed an emergency message home asking for navigation help. the general station immediately pitched into the work of analyzing and studying the information at hand and in 20 minutes radioed back an accurate weather forecast, enabling the ship to get clear of the storm area and sail safely back to china.

SPORTS

Ice Sports Events of Third National Games Concludes

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 27, 1976)

ice-hockey, speed-skating and figure-skating events of china's third national games closed today in northeast china's harbin, the "city on ice".

the 12-day competition showed a vigorous development in china's mass participating ice sports. a rapidly growing number of rising skaters and ice-hockey players have come to the fore and standards have improved.

ice-sports are the main form of winter physical training among the working people in northern china. entrants in the national competition had distinguished themselves at local mass sports activities at grass-roots level. members of harbin's first team, winner of the ice-hockey contest, and members of harbin's second team were all selected from the more than 60 workers' and students' ice-hockey teams. ice-hockey players in the national tournament included minority nationalities from northwest china's sinkiang and ningsia and from north china's inner mongolia.

most of the more than 600 entrants from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were juniors in their first national competition. 90 per cent of the figure skaters were juniors, the youngest being a seven-year-old boy from the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. they showed good form in terms of physical fitness and rudimentary training, and made fast progress during the national competition. their performances were courageous and dexterous.

all events were keenly contested and the entrants showed higher standards than at previous national meets. ten ice-hockey teams were entered in the adults' group, averaging 20 years of age, and eight teams in the junior groups. none of the teams could win its matches by big scores. only a narrow gap separated the first 16 finishers in both men's and women's speed-skating. in the women's 500-metre sprint, the winner was only 2.3 seconds faster than the 16th finisher.

in the solo figure skating event, the competitors performed routines with a high degree of difficulty and dance movements that mirrored the life and work of workers, peasants and soldiers and the spirit of our times. they drew warm applause from the spectators.

the competitors and physical culture workers regarded the competition as a good opportunity to learn from one another for common advancement. coaches in the various

events held separated meetings to exchange technical experience and sum up the experience of china's development in ice sports.

during the competition, entrants visited industrial and agricultural units where they joined the workers and peasants in physical labour, and learned from them.

to cater to the broad masses, some of the events were moved to rinks in factories, army units and schools, apart from the city stadium. competition venues time-table were arranged to the convenience of workers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Marxist-Leninist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

franz strobl, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria, sent a letter on january 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

we are deeply grieved at the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, an outstanding communist leader and statesman and a close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung. we extend our profound sympathy and sincere for this great loss to comrade mao tsetung, the glorious chinese communist party and the entire chinese people.

in the past decades, comrade chou en-lai made very important contributions to the chinese revolution and socialist construction, to the building of the party in accordance with mao tsetung's theory and to the consolidation and strengthening of the position of the people's republic of china. he dedicated all his energies and abilities throughout his life to these causes. he whole-heartedly served the chinese party and people, the class and people for national and social liberation in the world all his life. he was boundlessly loyal to chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and wholly dedicated to the goals put forward by the party. he had superior skill in combining great revolutionary goals with sober realism. he uncompromisingly opposed modern revisionism. he was very modest and at the same time intelligent and capable. with all these numerous noble qualities and abilities, he became an outstanding revolutionary leader and a great socialist statesman, for whom even his adamant opponents cannot but have high respect.

the current international situation is favourable to the world people and unfavourable to their enemies -- imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries. the extensive struggle against the two superpowers' contention for world hegemony and preparation for war and the struggle waged by the third world people against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialist exploitation and control are being expanded

and strengthened steadily and are pushing the world revolution forward. the great socialist china is more united, stronger and more consolidated. comrade chou en-lai fought all his life for the development of this excellent situation and made indelible contributions. his name will remain immutable in the revolutionary cause forever.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgium-China Association Holds Chinese Film Festival

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jan. 26, 1976)

a two-day chinese film festival organized by the belgium-china association with the support of the ministry of culture ended here yesterday. altogether ten shows were given during the festival.

the films included two features "from victory to victory" and "pine ridge", and four documentaries "tachai fields", "taching -- red banner on the industrial front", "hungchi canal" and "tanzania-zambia railway under construction".

among the more than 200 people present at the inaugural ceremony were roland perault, chief of the film production department of the ministry of culture, who attended on behalf of the minister of culture, leon defosset, vice-mayor of the etterbeek district of brussels, and rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Ambassador of German Democratic Republic to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, met here this morning with helmut liebrmann, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador helmut liebrmann arrived in peking on january 25.

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Honduran Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist) sent a letter on january 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound grief over the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the people's republic of china, is a shock to the revolutionaries and people of all countries.

comrade chou en-lai was a great revolutionary fighter. he worked with great enthusiasm and devotion for the chinese people and socialism, combated energetically capitalism, colonialism, revisionism and superpower hegemonism and won the greatest sympathy and admiration from the broad masses of the world. the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist) expressed great sorrow for the death of beloved comrade chou en-lai, to the communist party of china, the chinese government and people. his death is an irreparable loss felt by us all.

comrade chou en-lai practised proletarian internationalism thoroughly and consistently, and pursued the chinese communist party's correct policy of uniting with the marxist-leninists, the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and nations of the world into a front to oppose all oppressors and exploiters as well as expansionism and aggression by the superpowers, the united states and the soviet union. he said at the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party: "no matter how many more major struggles between the two lines may occur, the laws of history will not change, and the revolution in china and the world will eventually triumph." these words convey his absolute confidence in the final triumph of revolution, socialism and communism throughout the world.

the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist) and the working masses of our country share the grievances of the chinese people over the death of comrade chou en-lai, a great leader of the communist party.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Communist League of Union (M-L) in Iceland Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

ari trausti gudmundsson, chairman of the central committee of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) in iceland, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the government of the people's republic of china, extending deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message dated january 10 reads:

with deep sorrow we have received the pronouncement on the death of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the government of the people's republic of china. this is truly a great loss to the state, party and people of china and to the marxist-leninists and progressive people of the world.

comrade chou en-lai was a great and outstanding communist and leader of revolution. his life was devoted to the struggle for building the communist party of china, the people's army and the socialist new china.

in the fight against all forms of revisionism he upheld resolutely the banner of marxism-leninism and

promoted the proletarian revolutionary line of comrade mao tsetung.

comrade chou en-lai's active and constructive part in the development of the international marxist-leninist movement is of great value and a fine example for the movement. in the struggle for preserving and developing unity among the world's marxist-leninists, in the struggle against modern revisionism and social-imperialism and the aggression of the superpowers, comrade chou en-lai was one of the most prominent and leading comrades.

his part in the victories of socialism and communism we value highly.

on behalf of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) in iceland i present our deepest condolences to the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the peoples of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Republic Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

l.l. mehrotra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the indian embassy here, gave a reception at the embassy at noon today to mark the india's republic day.

among the guests at the reception were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of departments concerned, including yang chi, chang han-chih, hsu han-ping, liu hua and chang ping-yu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

the korean delegation led by li chung song, chairman of the korean side to the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation and vice-minister of power of korea, left peking for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chang pin, chairman of the chinese side to the council and chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and chinese council members.

present was also hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china.

while in china, chairman li chung song and his party visited liuchiahsia hydro-electric power station in northwest china's kansu province, changsha and shaoshan in central china's hunan province and shanghai where they were accorded a warm welcome.

CHINA AND MALTA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Maltese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the maltese delegation led by joseph cassar, minister of education and culture.

among those present at the banquet were li ke, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chu chuan-hsien and liang shang-yuan, department director and deputy department director of the foreign ministry; peng chin-po, deputy department director of the foreign trade ministry; chang wen-cheng, deputy department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; and liu pu, chinese ambassador to malta.

speaking at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-foreign minister ho ying said: the maltese people, under the leadership of prime minister dominic mintoff, dare to uphold justice in international affairs, oppose power politics practised by the superpowers, support the national

liberation movement and hold that the european countries should strengthen their unity with the third world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, thereby making their contributions to the cause of the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism.

in reply, joseph cassar warmly praised the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of china and malta. the current visit would help further the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, he said.

this afternoon, the chinese vice-foreign minister held talks with the maltese minister.

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Maltese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the maltese delegation led by joseph cassar, minister of education and culture.

taking part in the meeting were maurice abela, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs, and the other members of the delegation.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and chinese ambassador to malta liu pu.

Maltese Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

the maltese delegation led by minister of education and culture joseph cassar left here by air this morning on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, deputy department director liang shang-yuan of the foreign ministry and deputy department director peng chin-po of the ministry of foreign trade.

also present was li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Chu Teh Send Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, sent a message on january 25 to comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, extending profound condolences and sincere sympathy on the death of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved by the news of the passing away of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania. on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese government and people, we extend our profound condolences and sincere sympathy to you and, through you, to the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council of the socialist republic of romania and the romanian government and people.

comrade bodnaras is an outstanding statesman of the party and state of romania. he fought tenaciously for the national and social liberation of romania and made important contributions to her socialist construction, to the defence of the independence and state sovereignty of his motherland as well as to the strengthening of her national defence.

comrade bodnaras, a good friend of the chinese people, visited china many times. he made tremendous efforts to develop and strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which left a deep impression on the chinese people.

the demise of comrade bodnaras is a great loss to the party, state and people of romania, and also to the

chinese people. we are confident that the romanian people will turn grief into strength and, closely rallying around the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, overcome various difficulties on their road of advance and strive to fulfil all the tasks set forth by the party.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Holds Talks with Romanian Deputy Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, held talks here this morning with ion patan, romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and leader of the romanian government trade delegation.

among those taking part in the talks on the romanian side were ion nicolae, vice-minister of chemical industry; gheorghe pozderie, deputy leader of the romanian government trade delegation; and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and kao lu, department director of the foreign trade ministry.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Where Does Main Danger of New World War Stem From?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "where does the main danger of a new world war stem from?" excerpts from the article follow:

where does the danger of a new world war really come from and wherein does the hotbed of such a war lie? the answer is crystal clear. in the world today only the ruling cliques of the two superpowers have both the ambition and capability to launch a third world war. proceeding with a counter-revolutionary global strategy of dominating and lording it over the world, they are both pursuing the policies of aggression and war and possess far too many nuclear and conventional weapons in their hands. the two superpowers are the hotbed of a new world war and soviet social-imperialism most furiously chanting its "peace" psalm is the most dangerous source of a world war today.

soviet social-imperialism is at present striking an offensive strategic pose in its scramble with the united states for world hegemony. taking a much bigger stride than the u.s. in arms expansion and war preparations and assuming a swaggering offensive posture throughout the world, the soviet revisionists are even more adventurous than the u.s. imperialists.

soviet military spending has been spiralling year after year. the 1974 military expenditure was nearly four times that of 1960. the soviet union outstrips the u.s. and tops the world in actual military spending today.

the strength of soviet armed troops in active service has risen drastically from over 3,000,000 to 4,200,000 men in recent years, doubling that of the u.s.

soviet nuclear and conventional arsenals have kept swelling fast. in the past 13 years, its intercontinental ballistic missiles increased nearly 22 times, seven times more than the u.s. in the rate of growth. the soviet union is superior to the u.s. in conventional weapons and is spending more than the u.s. in increasing its naval force in a feverish bid to reinforcing its capability for "ocean-going offensive".

it has established military bases all over the world; particularly in europe, it is stepping up military build-up and is frequently engaged in "offensive" manoeuvres.

all this testifies to the soviet social-imperialists' redoubled efforts in preparations for war.

in the last 10 years and more, soviet revisionism has placed europe in the central position of its global strategy while stretching its tentacles to asia, africa and latin america. it not only tries to stabilize its position in east europe but also unceasingly tightens its military threat against west europe. bluffing and blustering, its military planes arbitrarily intrude into the airspace of other european countries. three out of its four naval fleets are plying the waters around europe with their warships often acting recklessly along the long oil lines of the west. while deploying three-fourths of its armed forces on the european continent and renewing their weapons and equipment on a large scale, it has stirred up trouble in south europe and the balkans, made naked infiltration into portugal and other countries and stepped up military build-up in north europe to force a pincers drive on west europe. it dispatched its armed forces and occupied czechoslovakia a few years ago and has of late openly sent huge quantities of arms and equipment and large numbers of military personnel to angola for direct intervention. what is it going to do in the future? a west european paper points out in a commentary that no one is sure that the russians will not seize a chance to do the same in europe.

in face of the stark reality that the bellicose soviet revisionists are reaching out everywhere, sober-minded public opinion of the world is sounding the alarm, saying that "the soviet union is more dangerous" and that "both peace and security in the world are being subjected to the serious threat of soviet aggression".

it should be pointed out that it is not fortuitous that soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous hotbed of war in the world today. this is decided by its social system. lenin pointed out on many occasions that imperialism means war. monopoly as the deepest economic cause of imperialist wars will inevitably lead to overall political reaction and to strivings to annex every kind of country. the soviet union today has degenerated into a social-imperialist state as a result of the khrushchov-brezhnev clique's all-round restoration of capitalism. it has its economic foundation in state monopoly capitalism. the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class represented by the brezhnev renegade clique has established the most barbarous fascist dictatorship in the country. compared with the united states where several big financial groups co-exist, the state monopoly capitalism in the soviet union is more monopolistic, has a higher degree of concentration, exercises a tighter control over the state machine and can intervene in the economy in a more straightforward manner.
as a result, in its scramble for world hegemony, soviet revisionism can gear to the maximum extent the

development of its national economy to its social-imperialist global strategy for world domination and concentrate its economic, political and military force on a drive to become a superpower on the offensive though lagging behind the other superpower economically.

the fact that soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous hotbed of war in the present world is also dictated by the law of uneven political and economic development of imperialism. historical experience has proved that imperialist division of the world is invariably based on economic and military strength and wars for world hegemony between imperialist countries are closely related with their uneven development. moreover, late-coming imperialist powers are often the most dangerous hotbeds of war and are liable to launch a world war for a re-division of the world. the first two world wars were precisely so launched.

as latecomers at the spoils-dividing feast of world imperialism, the soviet social-imperialists are not content with the limited spheres of influence they have grabbed. they have gone all out in an effort to re-divide the world, seizing spheres of influence from the other superpower. this can only be achieved by war. therefore, the soviet revisionists have exerted all their strength and even resorted to cunning tactics to obtain from the west funds and technical know-how for the purpose of expanding their military capability. they have frenziedly pushed the hitler-type militarist policy of "guns before butter" and taken militarization of the national economy as an important means to world hegemony.

it is closely linked with its wholesale inheritance and "development" of the old tsars' aggressive and expansionist tradition that soviet social-imperialism has become the most dangerous source of war in the world today. for many years, the brezhnev clique has been following the old tsars' trodden path of dominating the world by force. it is even more ambitious than the old tsars. it has spared no efforts to seize water-ways and passages to the seas in an attempt to set up an arc-like passage from the black sea, the mediterranean, the indian ocean and the west pacific to the sea of japan and establish a big colonial empire astriding europe, asia, africa and latin america.

but the course of history shows that the attempts of all imperialist powers, including tsarist russia, to seek world hegemony by force were records of failure, instead of success. ultimate victory invariably belongs to the defenders who heroically rise to resist aggression.

gone are the days when imperialist superpowers could dictate the destiny of the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution -- this has become an irresistible

historical trend in the present era. emerging vigorously in the international arena, the third world has become a great motive force propelling the wheel of history. combat the hegemonism of the superpowers -- this has become a common desire of all countries and people suffering from superpower aggression, control, intervention and bullying. like imperialism and all the reactionaries, the "revisionist soviet union is a paper tiger too." truculently and arrogantly, it is strong only in appearance but brittle inside; it is beset with difficulties at home and abroad and riddled with crises. soviet social-imperialism is doomed to failure for good should it dare to unleash a new world war in defiance of the universal will of the world people who will victoriously forge ahead amidst violent storms. the world will always have a bright future.

CHINA AND THAILAND

First Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

chai tse-min, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of thailand, arrived in bangkok today, according to a report from the thailand capital.

he was greeted at the airport by sathit sathirathaya, chief of the protocol department of the thai ministry of foreign affairs, kasem s. kasemsri, thai ambassador to china who is leaving for his post and other government officials and personages of various circles.

also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand lu tzu-po was also on hand.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Debates on Middle East Issue

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 26, 1976)

the united nations security council held meetings from january 12 to 26, to discuss the middle east issue including the palestinian question. the representative of the palestinian liberation organization (plo) was formally invited to participate in the debate according to a decision of the council. his presence was warmly welcomed.

farouk khaddoumi, representative of the plo, took the floor first. he said that it was the first time for a representative of the people of palestine to exercise its legal right to speak for itself at the security council. it was crystal clear, he said, that the resolutions 242 and 338 adopted in 1967 and 1973 by the security council dealt neither with the palestinian question nor with the national rights of the palestinian people to independence and sovereignty. he urged the security council to adopt "a resolution which would rectify the error and rely on practical, correct and effective means for its implementation."

khaddoumi stressed that the palestinian people have inalienable national rights to establish an independent sovereign state. he pointed out that "a just and lasting peace will not prevail in the middle east unless and until the historic, inalienable national rights of the palestinian people are fully realized".

he strongly denounced the united states policy of supporting israel in aggression and expansion.

representatives of many countries expressed support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle to regain their national rights and recover their lost territories. they condemned the two superpowers for their contention in the middle east and abetment of israel in aggression and expansion.

egyptian representative abdel meguid said that without a solution of the palestinian question there will be no peace or justice in the middle east region. "the arab nation will not accept any stalemate or the return to the situation of 'no war, no peace'", he stressed.

syrian representative mouaffak allaf demanded that the occupation of the arab territories by force and the violation of the inalienable national rights of the palestinian people be put to an end.

algerian representative abdellatif rahal stressed that the rights of the palestinian people should be clearly reaffirmed by the security council.

iraqi representative abdul karim al-sheikhly noted that his country fully supported the efforts made by plo to restore the national rights of palestinian people and stood ready to play its part in the struggle of the palestinians in full solidarity with its brothers.

salim ahmed salim, representative of tanzania, said, it was imperative for the security council to affirm, categorically and without ambiguity, the inalienable national right of the palestinians.

representatives of kuwait, qatar, jordan, democratic yemen, the yemen arab republic, the united arab republic of emirates, guyana, pakistan, benin, saudi arabia, yugoslavia, mauritania, romania, panama, guinea, libya, france, italy, japan, sweden, britain and other states also spoke at the security council meetings.

speaking at the meeting on january 15, chinese representative lai ya-li said, "reviewing the situation of the middle east over the past year, one can see even more clearly that there, on the one hand, the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionism and big-power hegemonism is steadily deepening, while, on the other hand, the rivalry and contention between the superpowers are being exacerbated without let-up. the whole situation has become even more unstable and turbulent, and the middle east problem remains far from being settled. it must be pointed out that it is mainly the two superpowers that are responsible for such a situation."

he went on, "neither of them has any intention or sincere desire to bring about a real settlement of the middle east question. the proposed solutions advertised by them are all aimed merely at strengthening their respective positions in the contention, each trying to squeeze out and overpower the other." he noted, "the superpower which never misses any chance to describe itself as the so-called 'natural ally' of the arab people is even more sinister in its designs with honey on its lips and murder in its heart. it has surpassed the other superpower in bullying others and in intriguing and conspiring."

lai ya-li said, "over the past two decades and more, the security council has discussed the middle east question many times and adopted a good number of resolutions, which have one common feature of twisting the question of restoration of the palestinian people's national rights into a so-called 'refugee problem'. this is most unfair. we have always been opposed to it, and will continue to oppose it. we hope that the security council will rectify its long-standing unjust attitude on the question of palestine. however, historical experience merits attention, and no unrealistic hopes should be pinned on united nations resolutions. a real settlement of the middle east question can only depend on the unity and struggle of the arab and palestinian peoples with the support of the people of the world."

speaking about their own propositions, the representatives of the two superpowers gave away the fierce soviet-u.s. contention in the middle east, showing that neither wanted a solution to the middle east and palestine questions.

while attacking the u.s. activities in the middle east, soviet representative yakov malik hawked the soviet prescription, the so-called "comprehensive solution" of the middle east problem. he asserted that "only the implementation of this generally recognized principle of the inviolability of borders, once more confirmed in helsinki, will open a broad and clear road to a constant and durable peace in the middle east." malik's hawking enabled the representatives of many countries to see more clearly the true colour of soviet social-imperialism which paid lip service to "supporting" the palestinian people while actually being sympathetic to israeli aggression and expansion.

u.s. representative daniel moynihan, while claiming that resolutions 242 and 338 were the "foundation" for "further negotiation", stubbornly wanted "to preserve the process for peace" and "interim arrangements" in order to resist soviet "comprehensive solution".

benin and other five security council members submitted a draft resolution on the middle east issue including the palestine question. the draft resolution affirms that the palestinian people should be enabled to exercise their inalienable national right of self-determination and says that the security council is convinced that the question of palestine is the core of the middle east problem. but the draft resolution refers to the relevant u.n. resolutions on the problem of the middle east and international conferences on the middle east.

the security council met on january 26 to vote on the draft resolution. the result was nine in favour, one against, with three abstentions. it was vetoed by the united states. china and libya did not take part in the vote.

speaking before the voting, chinese representative huang hua said, "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to regain their national rights and recover their lost territories, firmly condemned the israeli zionist aggression and firmly opposed and condemned the superpowers for their contention and expansion in the middle east." basing on this position, he said, the chinese delegation is in favour of the relevant content affirming the national rights of the palestinian people in the draft resolution and appreciates the efforts that have been made in this respect by the co-sponsors.

huang hua emphasized that the reference to the relevant u.n. resolutions and international conferences on the middle east contained in the draft resolution has an implication which may be interpreted as covering security council resolutions 242 and 338 and the geneva conference based on the above two resolutions. meanwhile, the draft resolution also says "to guarantee... the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries". in fact, in the present middle east situation the prevailing task of urgency is the israeli withdrawal from all the occupied arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people. before this basic objective is achieved, the above provisions of the draft resolution may be used by israeli zionism to create pretexts for its policy of aggression and expansion and by the superpowers to continue to maintain the situation of "no war, no peace" in the middle east which was single-handedly created by them. in view of the foregoing, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution.

speaking during the voting, plo representative farouk khaddoumi stressed that the palestinian people will continue their struggle for national self-determination and independence.

CHINA AND US

Organ of US Revolutionary Communist Party
Central Committee Mourns Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1976)

"the revolution", organ of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the usa, carried an article on january 15 to honour the memory of comrade chou en-lai.

the article begins with a quotation from chairman mao tsetung's poem "snow -- to the melody shen yuan chun". the article says: "the death of comrade chou en-lai is a great loss to the working class and oppressed people of the world and to the international revolutionary communist movement.

"the revolutionary communist party of the usa unites in grief with the chinese people and the communist party of china, and calls upon all genuine fighters for working class victory to honour the memory of comrade chou en-lai by learning from his life:

"to be a revolutionary communist all of one's life. to maintain one's bearings in the face of difficulties and setbacks. to aim high and persevere in step-by-step struggle according to changing conditions. to be firm in principle and good at uniting with others. to stand, ever, with the surging masses. to learn and to lead. to be conscientious in preparation and bold in execution. to uphold the red flag against all enemies within and without.

"in this moment of solemn reflection, we strengthen our resolve to unite the universal practice of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of united states revolution in solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

February 10, 1976 No. 6031

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* NATIONAL *
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SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATING STUDENTS

Oath-Taking Rally of Graduating Students from Senior Middle Schools in Peking Municipality Sends Letter to the Great Leader Chairman Mao Pledging To Go to the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1976)

Respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao:

As the militant year 1976 begins, in the stormy struggle of the mass debate on the revolution in education to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts, we, the more than 100,000 senior middle school graduating students in Peking, are resolved to take the road as guided by you, integrate ourselves with workers and peasants and set out for the countryside to temper ourselves in the vast land and make revolution in mountainous and other rural areas. Faced with the excellent situation at home and abroad in which "the world is being turned upside down" and "past scenes are transformed," we hereby express to you the heartfelt desire of the revolutionary youths with pride and seething enthusiasm.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! We were born in the years of the great leap forward with red flags fluttering in our motherland already under brilliant sunshine. Nurtured by your brilliant thought and wholly relying on the loving care and cultivation of you and the Party, we have sturdily matured like the seedlings in the spring.

When we began to wear red scarves, you personally kindled the torch of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We followed you, participated in the struggle to topple the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i, and received the first lesson of class struggle.

When we entered junior middle schools and put on the Red Guard armbands, you led the battle that smashed the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. We followed you, and criticized and denounced the towering crimes of this gang

of careerists and conspirators. Since then, we have acquired a deeper understanding that revisionism is still the principal danger at present.

In quick order, you next led the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and issued the wise instructions on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of Water Margin. We followed you, criticized "subdue oneself and return to propriety," declared war against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and fought valiantly for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism. By insatiably studying Marxism-Leninism and your brilliant works, we have constantly raised our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the meantime, we have made up our mind to wage a life-long struggle for criticizing the idea of bourgeois rights, sweeping away the soil that breed capitalism and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Looking back over the fighting course, we deeply understand that as we grow and mature in the storms of class struggle and advance in the fierce struggle between the two lines, it is your revolutionary line that has charted for us the course of advance to victory. We can never forget your teachings concerning classes and class struggle. Recently you have again repeatedly taught us, "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This is a brilliant truth of Marxism. We must firmly grasp class struggle as the key link.

Guided by your proletarian line of revolution in education, in the great proletarian cultural revolution the revisionist line in education which had prevailed for 17 years was criticized. The working class moved into colleges, primary and secondary schools, mounted the political stage in the superstructure and broken up the unified empire marked by the domination of bourgeois intellectuals in the schools. The proletarian revolution in education thus took the first gratifying step.

The education front is a battlefield of acute and fierce class struggle. Victory is usually followed closely by another struggle. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we waged a struggle to repulse the backlash of revisionism and stemmed this adverse current. In July, August and September last year, the bourgeoisie again whipped up a right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts in an attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, the new socialist things and the proletarian revolution in education. Having heard the absurd arguments made by those bourgeois aristocratic lords, we had to suppress our resentment.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Your heart is always linked with ours. At that key moment, you again saw everything clearly and led us to unfold a struggle to repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse previous verdicts. With pens as our weapons, we made our way to the battlefield with revolutionary indignation. The thousands of big-character posters posted and the thousands of criticism meetings held were sharp and irresistible. We severely denounced the absurd arguments, and kept to the orientation that

"education should be revolutionized" set by you. Today we pledge to go to the countryside and will take revolutionary action to give them a sound box on the ear!

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! We are revolutionary youths brought up in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Our destiny is closely related to the great proletarian cultural revolution as blood is to flesh and as each breath is to the next. Certain people vainly attempt to reverse the previous verdicts on the great proletarian cultural revolution. We are firmly opposed to this attempt. We will resolutely fight to the end against anyone who dares to attack the great proletarian cultural revolution and your revolutionary line.

Dear Chairman Mao! Because of your repeated teachings concerning class struggle, we have a clear mind and sharp eyes. The successive storms of class struggle have further boosted our fighting morale. We will never forget to firmly grasp class struggle as the key link, and our will is as strong as steel.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! As early as in 1939 you had pointed out for the youth movement the correct orientation to integrate with workers and peasants. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, you again issued a great call, "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Warmly responding to your call, the broad masses of young people whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for going to the mountains and the countryside.

Over the past few years, 450,000 educated young people in Peking have gone to the rural areas and frontierlands to temper themselves and mature in the vast countryside. They have become a vigorous shock force of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside and have made contributions in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We are determined to take the bright road of going to the countryside to integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants as indicated by you and to wage struggle for developing a modern socialist agriculture, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism, building China into a powerful modern socialist country, and realizing the great ideal of communism. Our slogans are: Do farm work wholeheartedly and learn from Tachai! Be path-breakers in combating and preventing revisionism! Stand firm against the winds and waves! Change not the mind even if the sea dries up and the stones rot!

The surging movement to settle educated youths in the countryside has effectively refuted the shameless lies of the bourgeois lords who slander that our revolutionary youths "are not as good as those of the previous generation." We successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will sturdily grow and mature in the three great revolutionary movements in the rural areas like the mighty eagles flying over the vast land.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! You compare the revolutionary young people as the sun at eight or nine in the morning and have pinned China's future and mankind's hope on us. This is the greatest confidence you have placed on and the greatest encouragement you have given to the younger generation. We will live up to your earnest expectations.

The young people in Peking are the new generation maturing beside you. We must carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the May 4 Movement and the revolutionary spirit of the Red Guards warmly backed by you. We will surely not let you down but will win honor for the proletariat. We are willing to shed blood in writing history and will continue the revolution to open a new chapter in history. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." Your magnificent and beautiful lines will forever encourage us to bravely march forward. Let those imperialist prophets weep and let those bourgeois lords practicing restoration and retrogression tremble. Their pipe-dream and vain attempt to restore capitalism will surely go bankrupt.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao! Please rest assured that we will succeed to the Marxist-Leninist cause started by the proletarian revolutionary predecessors, shoulder the heavy tasks of revolution, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and carry the cause of proletarian revolution through to the end.

We wish you a long, long life.

Oath-Taking Rally of Graduating Students
from Senior Middle Schools in Peking
Pledging To Go to the Countryside

January 19, 1976

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SOUTH CHINA SEAPORT

The Cultural Revolution Gives the Port of Chanchiang a Brand-New Look

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1976)

A short time ago, we paid a visit to a big port in the southern part of our motherland--the Port of Chanchiang. Wherever we went, there prevailed an excellent situation marked by the vigorous development of revolution and production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Port of Chanchiang has made big strides forward year after year. In recent years, in particular, following the large-scale development of port construction, the "capacity" of the port has grown bigger and bigger. In 1973, the annual volume of freight handled rose by 1.34 times over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, and in 1974, it again rose by 16.7 percent over 1973. In 1975, the tasks assigned by the state were fulfilled 33 days ahead of schedule, with the annual volume of freight handled showing an increase of 19.3 percent over 1974. In terms of the volume of freight handled, the Port of Chanchiang is able to handle today three times what it was able to handle before the cultural revolution. In 1975, profits surrendered to the state were nearly 214 times those at the initial period of the opening of the port.

Revolution Is the Motive Force and the Port Is Undergoing Major Changes

As we entered the Port of Chanchiang, the most eye-catching sight was the new port area born during the cultural revolution--the third work zone. From its course of construction, people can further recognize the perfect correctness and profundity of Chairman Mao's instruction that "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and utterly timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism."

Looking back over history, as early as 1899, the imperialists had grabbed Chanchiang by means of unequal treaties. They spent 26 years to build a trestle-pier which could only berth 30-ton wooden motor junks, and made use of this "free trade port" to wantonly plunder our country. Later, this port fell into the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Up to the eve of Liberation, after a lapse of 150 years /sic/, it was still the same pier. After Liberation--particularly during the great leap forward in 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of staff members and workers carried forward the spirit of "building our country by maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and built the desolate harbor into a modern port with two work zones, four deep-water berths for vessels above 10,000 tons and a number of medium-sized berths.

According to the excellent conditions of the Port of Chanchiang, there are great potentials for development. In the harbor there is a desolate isle called T'iaoshun Island. It has a surface area of three

square kilometers surrounded by water more than ten meters deep. This is an ideal site for building a deep-water port area. But, for many years in the past, due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, people shook their heads as soon as the subject of building a new port area on this island was mentioned. They claimed that the engineering project was too formidable a task, and if they carried out construction there, they would sink into "a bottomless pit." There were so much interference and resistance that no progress at all was made in the construction of the new port area.

Could T'iaoshun Island be developed? The cultural revolution broadened people's horizon. They swept away the old concepts, emanicpated themselves ideologically and firmly believed in the might of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the infinite wisdom and strength of the masses. In March of the year following the commencement of this great political revolution, a powerful army gathered on the island to fight against the violent wind and evil waves and to start the construction of a new and important port area.

The broad masses of staff members and workers who had been incessantly tempered in the course of the cultural revolution conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, strove to accelerate the tempo of the construction of the project and took practical action to vigorously criticize "the slavish comprador philosophy" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. To develop T'iaoshun Island, it was necessary to block up the sea and build a big dike. According to foreign "theories" in the past, it was impossible not to build the counter-pressure revetment. This alone would call for a big increase in state investment. This time, the broad masses of staff members and workers kicked away foreign inventions, and after due investigations and studies and experiments, they developed a set of construction methods to build the dike by means of interrupted reclamation section by section and layer by layer, thus saving the state more than 600,000 yuan and greatly accelerating the speed of construction. In a year or so, they completed a big dike more than two kilometers long and six meters high. On the broad surface of the dike, they also built a highway on one side and laid rails on the other to link up with the Litang-Chanchiang Railway. In this way, material resources in support of port construction from various places could be directly transported to the island, thus creating favorable conditions for speeding up construction work on the island.

The development of T'iaoshun Island was a formidable task, but spurred by the cultural revolution, the broad masses of staff members and workers overcame one difficulty after another and finally completed a new important port area--the third work zone--in the short period of three years. Its completion and commission brought great changes to the appearance of the Port of Chanchiang. The broad masses said: "It is the cultural revolution that pushes the Port of Chanchiang to make a new start and boldly forge ahead."

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link To Consolidate the Fruits of the Revolution

In the Port of Chanchiang, many staff members and workers have learned from experience that things that had been criticized during the cultural revolution would still emerge under the new situation. In order to consolidate and develop the fruits of the cultural revolution, it is necessary to constantly wage struggles.

At the end of 1973, following the rapid development of China's petroleum industry, Chanchiang was required to build at a high speed a 50,000-ton class oil dock with both quality and volume of work guaranteed. At that time, resistance appeared. Some people only saw that such a large-scale project had never been attempted before and that the technical forces and equipment available were poor, but did out see that aroused by the cultural revolution, the masses had boundless enthusiasm for socialism. Therefore, they thought that it was not impossible to talk of speed if quality and quantity were emphasized. Why did this kind of mentality of seeing only things but not people appear again since it had been criticized during the cultural revolution? The Party committee of Chanchiang municipality held an enlarged meeting and studied once again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. In light of the fact that after victories were won in successive revolutionary movements since Liberation, the struggle for the consolidation and development of the fruits of victory was still very acute and was in duration longer than a revolutionary movement itself, they came to realize that although the cultural revolution had won great victories in the ideological, political and economic fields, the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines was still protracted and acute. It was necessary to adhere to the philosophy of struggle, lay a firm hold on this key link of class struggle, and conscientiously and consistently adhere to the Party's basic line before the fruits of victory of this great political revolution could be consolidated and developed.

After understanding was raised, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the Port of Chanchiang organized the broad masses of staff members and workers to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, associate themselves with the realities of class struggle, criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and at the same time wage struggle against the world outlook of the cowards and sluggards. As there was no special precasting yard at that time, it was impossible to precast large quantities of reinforced concrete members. Some people cried that "there is no way to start work as scheduled," but the broad masses of staff members and workers proudly said: "We are full of pride as we stand on this barren beach under the blue sky and face the deep blue sea. Ninety-nine percent of things are difficult, but they are not too difficult for these two hands of ours!" Following the example of Tach'ing and with the energetic support of the units concerned, they transported sandclay, sea sand and rocks from places several kilometers or even scores of kilometers away. After more than two months of hard fighting, they finally opened up a precasting yard with an area of 30,000 square meters, thus enabling the project to start work smoothly as scheduled. In the course of building the 50,000-ton class oil dock, for a time there was the problem of inadequate manpower for installation. After learning this, more than ten factories in Chanchiang municipality took up of their own accord the task of processing and installing equipment and pipelines.

All walks of life in the whole municipality paid attention to the whole situation of the revolution as well as to the socialist style, and concentrated forces to fight a battle of annihilation. As a result, in only eight and a half months, they completed and commissioned for production an oil dock of the 50,000-ton class and two berths for oil tankers of the 1,000-ton class. By now, they have received more than 150 big oil tankers. The victorious completion of this important project is a delightful achievement won in the struggle to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the cultural revolution, and has enabled the Port of Chanchiang to take a big stride forward.

Persevere in Continuing the Revolution, To Develop the Excellent Situation

In the Port of Chanchiang, what is more delightful still is that people have taken on a brand-new spiritual outlook after the great proletarian cultural revolution. The awareness of continued revolution of the broad masses of staff members and workers has become higher and higher. Full of vigor and vitality, they go all out to build socialism and to continuously develop the excellent situation.

The practice of mutual help and promotion by the broad masses of cadres and workers taking part in port construction is a new type of relationship between people developed in the course of the cultural revolution and the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1974, in the course of building the 50,000-ton class oil dock, due to the short supply of bamboo for erecting scaffoldings for driving piles, the leading cadres of the Port Construction Command personally went to Hsini county where bamboo was grown in abundance, and delivered in good time more than 40,000 pieces of bamboo to the worksite. When the supply of stones at the worksite fell short of demand, the Port Construction Command again organized in good time five counties and municipalities as wlll as more than 20 quarries to give support to port construction. More than 200,000 cubic meters of stones were delivered to the worksite in an endless flow, thus insuring the smooth progress of the project.

This new spiritual outlook of the leading cadres inspired the broad masses of staff members and workers. They said: "As the leading cadres dare to hunt tigers in the mountains, we also dare to go to catch dragons in the sea." In the first quarter of 1975, when the construction of the two new berths of the 10,000-ton class at the third work zone was in full swing, it was required to lay on the seabed 1,000 pieces of sand and gravel concrete members each weighing as much as 60 tons before the end of this quarter. On the average, only six to seven pieces could be laid each day, and by early March, only one-third of the task for the quarter was fulfilled. In order to speed up work, the divers worked hard and skillfully. They overcame difficulties caused by the great depth of water, the rapid currents, the high water pressure, etc., and insisted on working 12 meters under water for more than ten hours at a stretch every day. The sailors also properly mastered the laws governing the ebb and flow of tides, and rode two high tides a day instead of just one in the past, thus accelerating the delivery of stone blocks. The crane workers also worked in close coordination. In this way, they increased the number of stone blocks laid each day to 40 pieces

and set the highest record by laying 61 pieces in one day, thus finally fulfilling ahead of schedule the task of laying stone blocks for the quarter.

At present, the Port of Chanchiang has been developed into a big modern port with three work zones and nine deep-water docks for vessels above 10,000 tons. Commercial liners from more than 40 countries and regions of the world constantly go in and out of this port. The broad masses of staff members and workers are more confident of the future of the Port of Chanchiang as they look back over the fighting course of the cultural revolution.

- By Our Own Correspondents and Reporters

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REVISIONISM AND CAPITULATIONISM

A Mighty Ideological Weapon for the Proletarian To Vanquish Capitulationists

- study of The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky

by

Pai Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1975)

At present, in the course of studying in depth the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and unfolding criticism of the Water Margin, such a question is raised: How should we discern and vanquish capitulationists? Lenin's struggle against the revisionists of the Second International and especially Kautsky, provide us with extremely valuable experiences. The book The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky written by Lenin exposes and criticizes in full the major works of Kautsky is a mighty ideological weapon for the proletariat to vanquish capitulationists.

In this brilliant work, The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, Lenin thoroughly exposes and criticizes the words and ugly features of the renegade Kautsky, and points out that Kautsky is a typical example of one who shamefully wavered and rebelled, a "deserter to the bourgeois camp."

Like all revisionist chieftains in the international communist movement, Kautsky was a subservient capitulationist to the bourgeoisie. Kautsky betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat, vilified the whole scientific theory of Marx and Engels concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat as "an 'expression' by Karl Marx" and declared that "we can leave without any anxiety the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat to be solved in the future." Kautsky tried his utmost to embellish bourgeois democracy, and advocated that the working class should acquire political power through winning the majority in parliamentary elections. He negated revolutionary violence, and was against the use of violence by the proletariat to smash the bourgeois state apparatus. This, in fact, was to allow a few worker "representatives" to accept the "amnesty and enlistment" of the bourgeoisie under the premise of protecting the bourgeois state apparatus and become ornaments to the bourgeois system of parliamentary democracy. Lenin deeply exposed the hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy and explicitly pointed out that: "The proletarian revolution is impossible without the forcible destruction of the bourgeois state machine and the substitution for it of a new one." Kautsky's line was the line for manintaining bourgeois rule and forbidding proletarian revolution, and was an out-and-out revisionist and capitulationist line. Lenin bitterly ridiculed Kautsky, saying: "Oh, refined servility to the bourgeoisie! Oh, civilized belly-crawling and boot-licking before the capitalists!"

Kautsky advocated "pure democracy" and "equality" between the exploited and the exploiter, and repudiated the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Lenin refuted this capitulationist fallacy

of Kautsky's. To smash the resistance of the bourgeoisie, to make the reactionaries panic, to maintain this authority of the armed people against the bourgeoisie, and to enable the proletariat to forcibly suppress the enemy, it is necessary to have the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out: "The transition from capitalism to communism represents an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch has terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration. And after their first serious defeat, the overthrown exploiters--who had not expected their overthrow, never believed it possible, never conceded the thought of it--thrown themselves with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown a hundredfold, into the battle for the recovery of the 'paradise,' of which they have been deprived, on behalf of their families." Under such circumstances, any exaggerated talk about pure democracy, the unnecessity of dictatorship, and equality between the exploited and the exploiter is in essence to help the bourgeoisie counter-attack the proletariat in revenge.

Kautsky advocated the fallacy of "ultra-imperialism." He slashed the policies of imperialism from its economic base, tried his utmost to cover up the profound contradictions of imperialism, denied that imperialism was the root-cause of modern wars, supported his imperialist government in launching wars of aggression, and degenerated into a socio-imperialist in the end.

After the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, Kautsky attacked the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat built by Lenin, attacked Lenin for transforming the Soviet into a state organization, attacked the proletarian state power for adopting measures of dictatorship against the bourgeoisie, and attacked the "despotism" of the Soviet Constitution formulated by Lenin. All this fully exposed that Kautsky was a sycophant of the bourgeoisie, a despicable renegade to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In his book, The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, Lenin points out time and again that it is necessary to oppose the capitulationists among the workers. Lenin points out: "The working class cannot play its world-revolutionary role unless it wages a ruthless struggle against this renegacy, spinelessness, subservience to opportunism and unexampled vulgarization of the theories of Marxism." The struggle of Marxism against revisionism is irreconcilable. Compromise and concession to revisionism in an attempt to avoid struggle can only lead to failure of the revolution. Based on the needs of the struggle at that time, Lenin explicitly instructed the representatives of the Bolshevik Party not to carry out any joint action or international cooperation with the Kautsky renegade clique in all international activities. It was precisely due to their thorough break with Kautsky and company that the Marxists were able to rebuild the proletarian party and establish the new international, or the Third International, thus realizing once again the leadership of the Marxist line in the workers' movement.

In the Preface to his book, The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, Lenin briefly and concisely reviews the course of the open exposure and criticism of Kautsky and emphatically points out, "The present

writer has had numerous occasions, from the very beginning of the war, to point to Kautsky's rupture with Marxism." Here, Lenin brings up a question of great political significance in theory and practice, namely, it is necessary to promptly see through revisionism. If we cannot see through it, we have no chance whatever to wage struggle against it. If we cannot see through it promptly, we will also add difficulties to the struggle and even sustain loss.

In order to see through revisionism promptly, it is necessary to assiduously study Marxism, constantly sum up experiences and raise our political acumen in the corse of actual struggle. In the prolonged struggle, Lenin acquired the noble quality of waging struggle against all viewpoints and tendencies that were detrimental to the revolution or divorced from Marxism, and accumulated rich combat experiences. He was good at seeing through opportunism. It was precisely because of this that Lenin could see Kautsky's errors in principle on certain major issues before the latter became a renegade. For example, in the struggle against Millerand, Bernstein and others, he was able to perceive Kautsky's opportunist vacillation, and he even held an open polemic with Kautsky around 1901 and 1902. It was precisely because of this that Lenin was able to discover that Kautsky had never been one who could at once maintain the militant Marxist stand at the time of grave crisis.

In our Party, Chairman Mao consistently attaches importance to education for raising the Marxist acumen and discerning ability of the broad masses of Party members. To boycott and oppose all kinds of anti-Marxist trends of thought and political lines, "it is necessary for the comrades to heighten their sense of smell, use their noses to smell everything to discern whether it is good or bad, and then decide whether to welcome or boycott it." Chairman Mao has set for us a brilliant example in this respect. In the successive struggles between the two lines, from the opposition to Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to the exposure of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, we won one great victory after another because Chairman Mao promptly saw through their counter-revolutionary nature with his foresight and penetrating insight, and led our whole Party in vanquishing opportunism of all descriptions.

To promptly see through revisionism, we must learn from Lenin his cautious and scrupulous attitude of not overlooking anything in theory. The practice of class struggle tells us that "revisionism" and capitulation in theory is bound to lead to "revisionism" and capitulation in politics. Numerous facts since time immemorial have proved this point. Because Kautsky theoretically capitulated to the bourgeois concepts of democracy, the state and class conciliation, he was bound to degenerate into a renegade politically.

To thoroughly vanquish revisionism, it is necessary to mobilize the masses and rely on the masses. Imperialism needs "conscious bourgeois lackeys" like Kautsky because these lackeys are good at using Marxist phrases to advertise reformism, the doctrine of class conciliation, etc., to gain the confidence of the workers by cheating and make them depart from the revolution. "Therefore, if we still want to become socialists, we must go deep into the midst of still more elementary and still lower levels--to go deep into the midst of the masses of the people in the real sense. Here lies the

whole meaning and content of the struggle against opportunism." In the course of leading the Third International to fight against Kautsky and the Rightists, Lenin asked the communists of all countries to "go and work where there are masses of the people."

It is necessary to make use of the legitimate playgrounds such as bourgeois parliaments and reactionary trade unions and go to all places where there are workers and where it is possible to talk to and influence the masses of workers to carry out arduous and meticulous work. It is necessary to make use of Marxism to educate and arm the masses and to expose and criticize revisionism, so that the masses will come to realize that their class interests are diametrically opposed to revisionism. Only in this way will it be possible to win the majority of working masses over to our side and completely isolate the revisionists.

In his book, The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, Lenin points out that the activities of the revisionist chieftains actually run counter to the revolutionary instinct and aspirations that are forever latent among the masses of the oppressed classes. The revisionists shamelessly betray the proletariat and the revolution. Hence, if we openly expose their unvarnished truth, we certainly can fully mobilize the working class and laboring masses to wage struggle against them.

In the struggle against revisionism, Lenin set great store by the role of teaching material by negative example. He repeatedly pointed out that teaching material by negative example should be made use of to educate the masses against revisionism. The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky says: On hearing that such a major poisonous weed as Kautsky's Dictatorship of the Proletariat was almost unknown in Berlin, Lenin thought of asking the embassies to pay high prices for the procurement of this book and distribute it gratis among the class-conscious workers in order to facilitate the condemnation of this "European" (which should read: imperialist and reformist) Social-Democratic Party that had long been a "stinking corpse."

Thanks to the effective mass work and the systematic and thorough exposure and criticism of Kautsky carried out by the Leftist faction headed by Lenin, and through the education of actual life during the First World War, the broad masses of workers gradually came to realize that Lenin's line was the only correct line and thereby forsook the revisionist leaders of the Second International. Hence, shortly after the establishment of the Third International in 1919, the Kautskyites and the entire Second International "are left with only leaders but no rank and file and only generals but no troops," and ultimately they crumbled and perished.

Lenin's experience of struggle in mobilizing the masses to openly expose revisionism is an extremely important experience of the struggle for Marxism to triumph over revisionism. Today, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao calls upon the people of the whole nation to study theory to combat and guard against revisionism. From the urban and rural socialist education movement to the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, from the criticism of The Life of Wu Hsun to the criticism of Water Margin, all are intended

for mobilizing and relying on the broad masses of the people to most extensively and penetratingly expose and vanquish revisionism and prevent the restoration of capitalism. Through studying Marxism, criticizing and repudiating revisionism, "helping all the people recognize capitulationists," and distinguishing what is socialism, what is capitalism, what is the correct line and what is the erroneous line, we will have a reliable guarantee for the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As early as on the eve of the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin predicted, "We believe that after several decades, new Plekhanovs and Scheidemanns and new and amiable conciliationists like Kautsky are bound to emerge in the 'united' international socialist democratic movement." Historical development has fully testified to Lenin's scientific prediction. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao of China and Khrushchev and Brezhnev of the Soviet Union are Scheidemanns and Kautskys brought up under new historical conditions. Their common nature is to betray the dictatorship of the proletariat, practice revisionism and capitulate in humiliation to the bourgeoisie. At present, the principal danger is still revisionism. As long as imperialism and the bourgeoisie still exist, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism will not draw to an end. We must fully recognize the prolonged nature of this struggle. We must persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, continuously criticize and repudiate the revisionist line in depth, consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, consolidate and develop the fruits of the revolution in education, in literature and art and in public health, persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end!

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Educational Revolution Debate in Tsinghua University Wins Worker-Peasant-Soldier Support

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

the mass debate on the revolution in education which is going on at tsinghua university has won wide support from workers, peasants and armymen throughout the country.

since the opening of the debate in the latter half of last november, the university has received numerous letters from all over the country. they unanimously express the view that: the revolution in education is excellent excl. to defend and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we resolutely support the revolutionary struggle in tsinghua university.

well over 200,000 people have visited the university recently, ranging from government functionaries to neighbourhood community activists, from white-bearded old men to children with red scarves. all have shown interest in the debate.

the people's concern and wholehearted support for the debate shows how deeply chairman mao's thinking on the educational revolution has found its way into their hearts.

the teachers and students of tsinghua university have upheld the orientation of "revolutionizing education" and kept to the open-door schooling method in order to integrate education with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation. they have gone to more than 170 factories, worksites, rural people's communes and army barracks for open-door study and invited workers, peasants and soldiers to advise on and join in the revolution in the university. under the unified party leadership, the workers, peasants and soldiers have joined the students and teachers in studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's teachings on the educational revolution and in criticizing the revisionist educational line.

they have shouldered their responsibilities at the university in carrying out ideological and political work, in drafting teaching programmes, in devising new methods of preparing and giving lectures and in compiling new teaching materials and reforming the examination system. direct management of schools and universities by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers means that education is the concern of the entire society. those who raise a fuss in the attempt

to change the orientation of the education revolution and to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution will not only be rejected outright by the masses but will also arouse their resolute support for the debate at tsinghua.

as a way to support educational revolution in tsinghua, the youth league members and other young workers of a tele-communications equipment plant at wuhan worked three days and nights to turn out the scientific research equipment ordered by the university. in a letter to the teachers and students, the young plant workers wrote: "the revolution in education is a profound social revolution. the struggle on the educational front is an important component of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in society in general. your struggle is our struggle and your victory is also ours. we hope you will make fresh achievements to win honour for chairman mao, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants."

the secretary of the party committee of the changping bridge girders plant under the ministry of railways said at a meeting: "some people in educational circles have attacked open-door education. but we of the working class fully support this teaching method. tsinghua university teachers and students came to our factory for their open-door education programme. this is a new thing which our party committee fully supports. if students are shut up in high buildings, whose successors will they become? if the intellectuals do not take part in physical labour, how can we eliminate the three major differences between worker and peasant, town and country and mental and manual labour and how can the goal of communism be achieved?"

wide social support helped deepen the debate on the revolution in education at the university. under unified party leadership, the teachers and students of the university have launched a vigorous new campaign of study and criticism. taking class struggle as the key link and adhering to the party's basic line, they are determined, together with the people throughout the country, to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

Tientsin Nankai University Shows Fruitful
Results of Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 29, 1976)

tientsin's nankai university has implemented chairman mao's proletarian line and repudiated the revisionist line in education, and the students it has trained are acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the university has enrolled 3,800 students from among workers, peasants and soldiers since 1971. the classes 1971 and 1972 have graduated and the students returned to production.

having tempered themselves for several years in the countryside, factories or army units before they entered the university, the students are keenly aware of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. over 90 percent of them are members of the communist party or the communist youth league.

they give first place to acquiring a firm and correct political orientation and have continued to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, and criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the doctrines of confucius and mencius in the university. in this way they have educated themselves in the course of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carried forward revolutionary traditions and acquired revolutionary aspirations.

when the university classes moved to factories, villages and army units in line with the principle of opening the door in education, these students showed they had maintained and carried forward the fine qualities of the working people. they forged close ties with the workers, peasants and soldiers and consciously resisted bourgeois ideology.

among the students are several middle school graduates from cities who had settled in villages in kirin province and were later recommended to nankai by local poor and lower-middle peasants. with their pocket money these students bought 300 copies of chairman mao's works and other marxist-leninist books and mailed them to poor and lower-middle peasants in kirin. during summer and winter vacations they returned to kirin to join in the farm work and reported to the peasants the progress they had made in study and ideological remoulding.

this was in sharp contrast to the days before the cultural revolution when the revisionist line dominated the university. in those days some students from labouring people's families maintained the fine qualities of their family background in the first year. however, in their second year they began to worship foreign

things. by the third year, they were ready to disown their parents and despised hard work and a simple style of life.

the changes in the department of biology illustrate how students trained under one or another educational line differ.

although the department had a number of specialities directly related to agricultural production, many of the students' recognition of the insects was limited to specimens in the classroom. in the countryside, they frequently mistook agricultural pests for beneficial insects and could not tell the difference between wheat shoots and chives.

in the ten years before the cultural revolution, the faculty and students specializing in genetics failed to cultivate a single improved seed strain for agricultural production. the science of living things was a study of dead things.

today, the department of biology at nankai is entirely different. the worker-peasant-soldier students specializing in genetics study agriculture, cherish it and participate in farming out of a deep rooted desire to serve the people. they study genetic theories assiduously with the aim of cultivating improved seed strains. in the past few years they evolved three improved wheat varieties after experimenting with radiation, laser, sexual hybridization and pollen culture method. their research in wheat and maize pollen culture are ranked among the best in the country.

with personal experience in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment before they entered the university, the worker-peasant-soldier students do not find it difficult to integrate theory with practice in their study. they grasp readily what they study and practice what they have learned. many of them contributed to china's socialist revolution and construction while still undergraduates.

students majoring in liberal arts took an active part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment outside the university and made fast progress in proficiency and a grasp of marxism.

in contrast, students of nankai university before the cultural revolution, although they also studied marxist philosophy, were divorced from actual struggles of the proletariat.

since the cultural revolution, philosophy majors have taken an active part in the movements to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, criticize lin piao and confucius, and the movement to study the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. students of 1971 to 1974

classes went to and stayed at factories and villages on 14 occasions, when classes were conducted in 160 industrial and agricultural units. at these units, they ran 130 training courses, trained some 10,000 activists in the study of theory from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. they wrote 2,000 articles and gave many lectures on the movements. they brought the militant role of marxist philosophy into full play.

in the past, mathematics instructors did their research work behind closed doors. they claimed that mathematics was a highly abstract science and, as such, could not be integrated with practice. it was, they claimed, beyond the reach of those born in the worker or peasant families. many of the students they taught learned to memorize equations but were helpless when they tried to solve practical problems.

today, students of mathematics have their classes in factories and on worksites. they grasp basic theory more rapidly and can more readily apply what they are studying to solve actual problems in production.

students of class 1973 speciality of computing moved their class to the worksite of tientsin new harbour's third-stage project of expansion. they studied the subject of analysis and calculations of the stress of hydraulic structure to help solve an urgent actual problem. with the help of the workers, engineers and the faculty, the students worked out in less than six months eleven computerized programmes. their calculations helped accelerate the building of the project and proved valuable in research.

science students of different specialities of classes 1971 and 1972 completed 239 research items for their graduation papers. among these, 89 items have been adopted in production, some of which are up to advanced world standards.

when the revisionist line was predominant in the university, students were led to look upon themselves intellectual aristocrats, above the working people. today, the worker-peasant-soldier students volunteer to work in the countryside and places where the difficulties are greatest and where they are needed most.

kao kuei, a biology student of class 1971, and chen shu-min, a chemistry student of class 1972, both applied to work as peasants in their home villages upon graduation. they were determined to contribute their share to the development of socialist agriculture and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. their applications were approved and they are now taking an active part in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

at present, the faculty and students at nankai university are continuing the criticism of the revisionist line in education. they are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

SUPPORT-ARMY, CHERISH PEOPLE MOVEMENT

Support-the-Army, Cherish-the-People Movement
in Full Swing in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

a movement to support the army, give preferential treatment to armymen's families and to support the government and cherish the people is now in full swing in three of china's major cities -- peking, shanghai and tientsin. the armymen and civilians in the three cities have expressed their determination to carry forward the glorious tradition of unity between the army and the government and between the armymen and the civilians, to unite more closely for new victories.

the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal revolutionary committee in a circular call on the people of the whole city to deepen the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families during the spring festival holidays, learn from the people's liberation army all the more conscientiously, give active support to locally-stationed army units in army building and in fulfilling tasks relating to preparedness against war. the headquarters of the army units stationed in peking have held meetings at which the commanders and fighters of the respective army units are called on to modestly learn from the masses, warmly help the local people in their study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, support new socialist things and consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. at meetings sponsored by the peking municipal party committee representatives of the families of martyrs and armymen in service, disabled revolutionary armymen and retired red armymen were greeted by leading members of the peking party and municipal revolutionary committees. similar meetings were held at the city's district and county levels to praise deeds of those advanced in grasping revolution and promoting production and in preparedness against war, to encourage them to abide by chairman mao's teaching: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory."

the army units stationed in peking are enthusiastically carrying out the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement. the general political department, the peking units and the various services and arms of the p.l.a. have sent eight art troupes on a performance tour of the city's 14 outlying districts and counties. while on tour, these troupes study with and work alongside the commune members in a concerted effort to build up tachai-type counties.

leading members of the shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees on january 24 led a group to call on commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. three services stationed in shanghai. as part of the spring festival programme, art workers of the peking opera troupe of shanghai, the shanghai school of dancing, the shanghai philharmonic society and the shanghai opera theatre are now giving performances at army barracks, airfields, outposts and army hospitals. army-civilian get-togethers have been organized in neighbourhoods, rural communes, factories and schools to discuss the excellent international and domestic situation and exchange experience in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. at these they have pledged to press ahead on the road of continuing the revolution. the army units stationed in shanghai kept to the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. many army units sent commanders and fighters to railway stations, vegetable markets and department stores to help out with the holiday crowds. groups have been organized to take note of how the army units have observed discipline and the opinions of the local masses have been solicited.

in tientsin, over the past few days groups organized at the municipal, district, county and administrative bureau levels have gone out to extend cordial greetings to the commanders and fighters of the army units stationed in the locality, to armymen guarding at coastal outposts, patients in hospitals and families of martyrs and armymen in service. they are charged with expressing the concern and love of the party and local government and their desire to learn from the armymen's fine ideology and style of work. residents in nanmenhsi street in the nankai district have over the years forged close ties with the armymen stationed in their locality. they have taken care to do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families. more than 100 cadres and people in the 17 neighbourhood committees along the street were sent to make calls on local army units.

commanders and fighters of the army units stationed in the city went out to make calls at government offices, factories, villages and schools to learn from the advanced deeds and experience of the local masses and to examine how policies had been implemented and discipline observed and to do good things for the people. the sixth company of a regiment made it an important part of their support-the-army and cherish-the-people movement to support the new socialist things. they sent cadres and armymen to local schools to act as spare-time instructors and, together with the teachers and students, studied chairman mao's teachings on the revolution in education and ways to improve the open-door training programme.

commanders and fighters of the fourth company of a regiment and militiamen of the luho production brigade in the tangku district stood on guard side by side at coastal defence outposts. they pledged to strengthen preparedness against war and make new contributions to the defence of the motherland and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

NINGSIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region Develops Socialist Construction

-- First of a series of Ningsia stories --

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 24, 1976)

socialist construction in all its aspects has been rapidly developed in china's northwest ningsia hui autonomous region under the party's policy on nationality. the region's total output value of industry last year was 83 times higher than in 1949, the year of liberation, and that of agriculture 4.5 times. big progress was also made in educational and medical work.

the region is one of the fastest developing areas among china's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. these advances are another fruitful outcome of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a proven success of the party's policy on nationality. the hui people account for one-third of the population living in this region.

under the kuomintang reactionary rule before liberation, the economy in this disaster-ridden region was stagnant, its culture backward, and the working people led a life of misery.

with liberation, the emancipated multi-national people in the region became masters of their own destiny. ningsia became an autonomous region for the hui people in 1958 in accordance with the party's national policy. a great number of cadres of hui nationality have since been promoted to leading posts at various levels ranging from the party and state leading organs to factories and rural grassroots units. with the development of revolution and construction, the hui ranks among the cadres has expanded to a number which is now 2.5 times that in 1958.

substantial state help has been allocated to promote the development of the autonomous region's economy and culture in line with the party's national policy.

before liberation, the region had virtually no modern industries and had to import the simplest daily necessities such as matches and paper. but in the past 26 years it has built over 700 enterprises, covering metallurgical, machinery, power, coal, chemical and textile industries. the region not only makes over 1,500 light industrial products, but also produces mining equipment, cranes, non-ferrous metals, big and medium size ball bearings and many heavy industrial items. the region's gross industrial output value makes up 70 per cent of the output value of industry and agriculture combined.

most of local industries in the ningsia hui autonomous region sprang up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a powerful spur in the development of china's social productive forces. total industrial output value last year increased 5.67 fold over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution since when the region has registered an annual increase of more than 20 per cent.

the growth of the power industry typifies the fast development of local industries. the whole region had only one small generator before liberation, which was used to supply the needs only of the reactionary rulers. big progress was made in this industry after liberation. but before the cultural revolution it still could not meet the demands of the fast growing local industrial and agricultural production. the enthusiasm for socialism which surged high among the multi-national people during the cultural revolution has speeded up the capital construction of the power industry, with new generating units put into production every year. ningsia, where no power generators were made in the past, built two power generator manufacture and repair plants during the cultural revolution. the total generating capacity in the region last year increased by 7.3 fold over 1965.

before liberation, the unpaved roads in this land-locked area, totalling 1,200 kilometres, were often flooded and impassable after rainfall. half the counties and banners were then inaccessible by motor vehicles and in the rural areas, pack animals were virtually the only means of transport. with the completion of china's first trans-desert railway, the paotou-lanchow line, in 1958, ningsia is accessible by railway.
now, highway mileage in the region is over four times the early post-liberation figure, and all of its cities and counties or banners and 95 per cent of its people's communes are linked by motor roads. liberation, has an increasing number of new airlines and services. from yinchuan to peking by air now takes only three hours.

the contingents of industrial workers and technicians of hui, han and other nationalities have been expanded in the wake of the development of local industry, communications and transport.

marked increases have been registered in the region's grain output in the past 26 years since the founding of new china, especially in the last four to five years. five out of the 19 cities and counties (banners) have distinguished themselves in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. grain output in 1974 was 3.7 times the 1949 figure. ningsia had good harvests last year despite drought and other natural adversities, and it has now achieved grain self-sufficiency with a surplus.

the cultural and educational, medical and health undertakings have grown rapidly since liberation. the autonomous region now has three colleges, 420 middle schools and 6,400 primary schools as against only nine middle schools and some 100 primary schools on the eve of liberation. the number of medical institutions in the region is now 775, of medical personnel 11,500, and of sick beds 6,486. compared with 1965, the number of medical institutions has increased by 61 per cent, medical personnel 182 per cent and sick beds 140 per cent.

Commune Peasants Go All-Out to Build Socialism

-- Second of a series on Ningsia --

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 25, 1976)

since the beginning of winter commune peasants in the ningsia hui autonomous region have turned out in great numbers to dig irrigation ditches, level land, repair reservoirs, sink pump wells and carry out many other farmland improvement projects.

inspired by the call put forward at the recent national learn-from-tachai conference "strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country", the people of hui and han nationalities in this region are working hard to speed up agricultural production.

more than 16,000 peasants of eight people's communes in lingwu county in the central part of the region have plunged into the farmland improvement drive.

in 1974, the hsinhuachiao people's commune reaped 7.1 tons of grain per hectare and last year again brought in a rich harvest. there is much work still to be done

to increase farm production. per-hectare yield of about one third of the low-lying fields was only between 3.75 and 4.5 tons and requires soil improvement before more can be produced. most of the cultivated fields are in tiny plots that cannot be worked by machines. other fields have poor drainage; still others, on high land, are not reached by the existing irrigation facilities. large tracts of arable land wait to be reclaimed. to accomplish the essential work some 510,000 man-days are needed. estimates are that it will take more than five years for the 3,000 able-bodied peasants in the commune to complete the work in addition to working the 2,000 hectares of existing cultivated fields.

the hsinhuachiao commune is one of the largest of the 12 communes in the county. unless farm production can be rapidly improved, turning it into a tachai-type county will be greatly delayed.

after analyzing local conditions, the county party committee decided to mobilize the people of the whole county to carry out mass socialist coordination and launch the campaign to improve farmland first in the hsinhuachiao commune. the people of the whole county approved the decision after thorough discussion.

neighbouring people's communes vied with each other to lend a helping hand to the hsinhuachiao commune to enable it to catch up as soon as possible.

the nearby chunghsing commune, inhabited solely by people of hui nationality and one of the advanced units in the autonomous region, immediately dispatched a team to help its neighbour improve farmland. the peasants came to work before dawn and left after sundown. the helped completed the job ahead of schedule.

ma ting-chiang, a young hui member of the kuochiachiao commune, after consulting his fiancee, postponed his wedding and applied to take part in the farmland improvement work. two 15-year-old girls of hui nationality in the same commune also volunteered. whole families of hui nationality turned out to work on the construction site.

the enthusiastic support of the neighbouring communes fired the revolutionary zeal of hsinhuachiao commune cadres and peasants. ma sheng-hsi of hui nationality, though in his seventies, was unwilling to sit idle at home and asked the leader of his production team to give him work to do that would release others to take part in the campaign.

people from the county departments and all trades in the locality were dispatched to help the commune peasants. while managing day-to-day affairs on the work site, the county party committee's leading members and other cadres joined the work. with this encouragement, the builders refused to stop work even when it rained.

in a fortnight's joint efforts, people of hui and han nationalities of the hsinhuachiao people's commune moved 800,000 cubic metres of earth to build some 670 hectares of raised fields provided with irrigation and drainage facilities. each raised field being some 500 by 30 metres in size. tractors can now be used for ploughing and cultivation and the land made to give high and stable yields even in times of drought or flood.

all the people's communes and production brigades at the southern tip of the autonomous region are now engaged in farmland improvement projects. peasants of the hsinmin people's commune are building a reservoir which can store 1.4 million cubic metres of water and irrigate some 6,700 hectares.

reports from october 1 to november 15, 1975, 530,000 people -- more than 50 percent of the region's total rural labour force -- were working on farmland improvement projects. in all, they dug and repaired 47,000 irrigation and drainage canals, added nearly 67,000 hectares suitable for tractor use and levelled nearly 40,000 hectares of land.

the concentrated effort brought big changes. in the hui areas, a large number of advanced units in learning from tachai have come into being, among which the kuanchiao people's commune of haiyuan county was outstanding.

located in the northwestern liupan mountain area, the kuanchiao people's commune, which has 6,100 able-bodied peasants in its workforce, was frequently hit by drought. in the past few years cadres and peasants of the commune have made a sustained effort to deal with the drought situation. they built a 50 kilometre-long canal which winds along the mountains, tunneled seven canals through the mountains, and built 13 reservoirs. they also sunk 25 pump wells and built irrigation facilities for 670 hectares of farmland. as a result, the commune has made a big stride forward in grain production.

since winter set in, the commune has mobilised its members to add more irrigation projects. ma hsueh-jung is a cadre of hui nationality who came to the fore in the struggle against drought and is now party secretary of the kuanchiao production brigade. he said: "we have in-exhaustible strength to improve the natural conditions and farm for the revolution."

State Helps Ningsia in Socialist Construction

-- Third of a series on Ningsia --

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 26, 1976)

the state allocated 2,950 million yuan for capital construction in ningsia hui autonomous region up to 1974 since its founding in 1958, and financial subsidies equivalent to 110 per cent of the region's revenue in this period. the "border wasteland" under kuomintang reactionary rule has now become a prosperous socialist new ningsia.

in line with the state's nationality policy of helping the minority nationalities to achieve economic prosperity and cultural development while guaranteeing equal political status, the state has, in the 26 years after liberation, provided large amounts of financial and material help and support as well as manpower.

situated in northwest china, ningsia, the home of 960,000 hui and several other minority nationalities, was extremely backward before liberation as a result of the brutal oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes. in those days, there were almost no industry, agriculture, communications, or education and medical services to speak of.

immediately after liberation, pooling forces from north china, east china and the northeast, the state dispatched to ningsia large numbers of workers, cadres, technical and engineering personnel in addition to complete sets of equipment to help build up coal mining, metallurgical, machine building, chemical and other heavy and light industries. the state also allocated a great quantity of tractors, motors, pumps and other farm machinery for the development of agriculture in the locality.

the construction of a railway across ningsia -- paotou-lanchow line -- started in 1955 and was open to traffic in 1958. this was one of the major construction projects listed by the state in the first 5-year plan to speedily overcome ningsia's backwardness.

diesel and hydraulic power plants sprang up, supplying the region with its own electricity. with state help 130 reservoirs, each capable of holding over 100,000 cubic metres of water, have been built. to irrigate farmland with yellow river water, five irrigation channels have been dug, one of which is the recently completed 54.4 kilometre-long tungkan channel, capable of irrigating 36,470 hectares of land. 20 old irrigation canals have been repaired, and over 30 drainage ditches with a total length of 700 kilometres have been added along with numerous reservoirs, ponds, dams and thousands of wells.

in pre-liberation days, ningsia had not a single college and even middle schools were rare. since the founding of the autonomous region, the state assigned a number of professors, teachers, scientific research personnel to help develop education there and provided essential materials. the region now has several scientific research institutes, three colleges, 420 middle schools and 6,400 primary schools. every year, a batch of young people and cadres are selected to study in schools of higher learning in peking and other centres after which they return to the autonomous region.

with the founding of new china, the party and government sent large numbers of medical workers from peking, tientsin, shanghai and other cities to help pest-ridden ningsia set up hospitals, cooperative medical services and train barefoot doctors. conspicuous improvement of the health of the people resulted.

besides exempting ningsia from revenue payments, the state, as with other minority nationality areas, extends special privileges in prices to develop economy and lighten the people's burden. the state charges low selling prices for industrial goods supplied and pays higher purchase prices for agricultural products and by products.

the state also subsidizes trade deficits caused by long distance freight charges. during 1965-1974 period, the state cut prices of capital goods in agriculture supplied to ningsia by 24.7 per cent and raised the purchase prices of agricultural products and by-products by 12.8 per cent. as a result, benefits to each of the 266 people's communes in the region averaged 47,000 yuan. meanwhile, prices of grain and other daily necessities have been kept stable.

like other people in the country, the ningsia people pay no income tax and all animals slaughtered for hui nationality festivals are exempted from taxation.

the state, apart from granting a subsidy every year to the hui, mongolian, manchu and tunghsiang minority nationalities in this region to help improve production and living standards, also allocates funds to develop production to meet special national minority needs.

in liupanshan area, southern ningsia, where natural conditions are relatively unfavourable for production, the state provides special funds and relief every year. for example, in haiyuan county where 65 per cent of the population is of hui nationality no harvest to speak of was reaped in the summer of 1973 as a result of unprecedented natural calamities. the state provided 25,000 tons of relief grain and a relief fund of 3,200,000 yuan as well as large quantities of clothing, cloth and cotton wool.

the minority nationalities fully appreciate the correctness of the party's nationality policy. they fully realise that the great achievements scored in their

socialist construction are inseparable from the help provided by the party and the state. however, they are eager to attain prosperity and strength through self-reliance and put an end to total dependence on state help. they have worked hard to build many small factories and enterprises with their own resources. now, every county has its own agricultural machinery repair factory; seventy percent of the cities and counties have their own coal mines and cement plants; communes and brigades are now running 2,600 enterprises; over one half of the region's chemical fertilizer is produced by small plants. inspired by the nation-wide learn-from-tachai movement, the ningsia peasants are now going all out for large-scale farmland improvement construction.

New Life for China's Islamic Hui People

-- Fourth of a series on Ningsia --

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 27, 1976)

ningsia's hui people, an islamic minority nationality, lived in misery before liberation when the region was under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and the local warlord ma hung-kuei gang. what changes have occurred in their life since liberation? to find the answer to this question this correspondent recently carried out investigation and interviews in the ningsia hui autonomous region.

i visited lingwu county in the yellow river irrigation area. lingwu has three adjoining people's communes mainly inhabited by hui people -- the tumu bridge, haochia bridge and kuochia bridge communes. before liberation this area was known as the "poverty-stricken three-bridge area."

fiftyeight-year-old poor peasant ma yu-fa told me what life was like there before liberation. he is now leader of the first production team of the kuochia salt marsh brigade in the tumu bridge commune.

"the place was dotted by vast swamps," he said, and alkalinity was so serious that not even a weed could grow on the whitened soil.

"an ancient ditch passed through the county, but this was little help to drain the water from the swamp. most of the land in kuochia salt marsh was laid waste.

"there were a few patches of irrigated fields. they all belonged to the landlords, for whom the poor and lower-middle peasants worked as hired hands. some

made a living by chopping firewood in the distant tungshan mountains or carrying coal to the market. some had small plots of land, but the land was poor and droughts and floods were frequent. what they reaped was not enough to feed their families. the kuomintang reactionaries and the ma hung-kuei bandits levied exorbitant taxes and frequently pressganged them.

"as in other parts of ningsia, most of the able-bodied men of poor families in our locality were pressganged. unable to bear the atrocious oppression, many people escaped and became beggars.

"my two younger brothers were both pressganged. i myself escaped. many villages had not a single able-bodied young peasant. by the eve of national liberation, some villages had only three or four peasant households, and the three-bridge area was on the whole desolate.

"after liberation, the party first allocated relief funds and made loans to the villagers help restore and develop production. under the leadership of the party, people in the area dug ditches to drain water from the swamps and turn them into good fields.

"the villagers returned home to till the land and live a stable life. the county has steadily increased agricultural production over the past 20 years. production was accelerated in the recent years with the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture."

ma cheng-ming, vice-chairman of the kuochia bridge commune revolutionary committee, said: "in our all-hui people's commune, per-hectare grain output, which was 750 kilogrammes before liberation, increased from 2.73 tons in 1970 to seven tons in 1974."

the tumu bridge and haochia bridge people's communes made similar progress. today, the yellow river irrigation area with its eleven counties and cities and over 100 communes is comparable to the peking and tientsin suburbs in terms of production increase and per capita income of the commune peasants.

the policy of the party and the state is to help the minority nationalities develop production at an even greater speed so as to catch up with the rest of the nation economically. in ningsia, this policy has achieved marked results.

as production increased, the people's livelihood has improved. commune peasants have all built new houses. they have a higher purchasing power. in the tsui erh brigade of haochia bridge commune, there are 201 peasant households and almost 200 bicycles. before liberation, there was only one bicycle in the locality. it belonged to a landlord.

as the commune peasants have extended the cultivation of paddy rice and wheat, their staple food now consists of rice and flour. most households have grain reserves and money in the bank. the hunger and cold the local people suffered in the old society has become a memory.

with increased production and improvement in medical and health work, the health conditions of the hui people in ningsia have been greatly improved, and their population has increased 2.6 fold since 1949, the year of liberation. in accordance with the party's national policy, family planning is not encouraged in minority nationalities areas. in the three-bridge area, many hui families have four or five children.

china's socialist system and the collective economy of the people's communes ensure the commune peasants common prosperity. vice-chairman of the haochia bridge commune, yang shou-fu, said that production was developing evenly in the nine production brigades of his commune, which were subdivided into 64 production teams, and there was no longer a contrast between rich and poor. measures were taken by the commune to help the less advanced teams to catch up with the advanced so that the basic needs of big families with few labourers were ensured. in several new villages, all local peasants have moved into new houses furnished with electric lights.

the most remarkable change brought by the rapid development of the socialist revolution and construction has been to the life of hui women, who have become independent economically and are no longer oppressed politically. a large number of them have been promoted to leading posts at party and government organs at various levels. restricted by feudal practice in the old society, women were confined to doing household chores and were not allowed to do farm work. but now, they not only do collective productive labour, but also take an active part in all political and cultural activities. like men, they are playing an important role in farm production. on a land improvement project in wuchung county south of the autonomous regional capital of yinchuan, as many women as men were working with great vigour at the worksite. they sang and laughed during work breaks, showing no trace of the enslaved, oppressed and melancholy woman of the old days.

commune members enjoy a rich cultural life. political evening schools are run in rural villages both in the yellow river irrigated area and in the liupanshan mountain areas. commune peasants learn to read and write in their evening hours. more than 90 per cent of the adults in a panchang commune production brigade in holan county, north of yinchuan city, have attended evening school. spare-time recreational and sports activities are very popular. young men and women play ball games or practise hand grenade-throwing on the production brigade sports ground in their spare time.

before liberation, economic and cultural conditions were backward in this secluded mountain area, and over 90 per cent of the people were illiterate. since liberation, cultural and educational undertakings have developed rapidly, and children of the working people are now able to go to school. in chingyuan county, 50 out of the 57 production brigades have formed basketball teams as well as spare-time art troupes, which include large numbers of women. these are new things for the people in this mountainous area, who point out that before liberation feudal convention prohibited women from attending performances, let alone taking part in them or sports.

the national customs and habits of the hui people are respected. commercial organizations arrange production and ensure supply of special consumer goods they traditionally use. take the yinchuan meat packing plant which provides for the 300,000 people in the city. in conformity with the habits of the hui people, most workers in the mutton packing workshop are of hui nationality, with two imams in charge. they follow the conventional practice of the hui people in killing sheep, and use special equipment for transporting and cold storing mutton. there are several meat shops in yinchuan as well as restaurants in counties, cities and communes which cater to the special customs of the hui people.

TIBET

Farming Conditions Greatly Improved in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 28, 1976)

on china's tibetan plateau, known as the "roof of the world", 70 percent of the cultivated land has been brought under irrigation and large tracts of stone-strewn sandy soil have been transformed into stable high yield land.

the tibet autonomous region has very poor natural conditions. seventy percent of the farmland is on high land, 3,000 metres above sea level. the frost-free period is around 100 days and the average annual precipitation is only one-fifth of the yearly evaporation of 2,000 mm. in the agricultural area. climatic adversities such as drought, waterlogging, frost, windstorm and hail are frequent. tibetan agricultural production has a history of backwardness and decline.

the marked improvement in farming conditions in tibet is due to the large-scale farmland capital construction

carried out by the emancipated serfs after the democratic reform in 1959 and the establishment of the people's communes. over the past few years, hundreds of thousands of people, braving biting wind and heavy snow, have turned out every winter and spring to cut canals, build reservoirs, terrace hill slopes and improve the soil.

the regional agricultural and animal husbandry bureau figures show that since 1972, the region has built and expanded 5,000 medium and small reservoirs and ponds, dug 7,000 ditches totalling 5,000 kilometres and added more terraced fields, the acreage of which accounts for one-fourth of the region's cultivated land.

the improvement in farming conditions has brought good harvests for years running to the region which in the past was disaster-stricken and low-yielding. in 1974 the once grain-deficient region achieved self-sufficiency. despite serious adverse natural conditions last year, total grain output was eight percent over 1974.

the hsita commune at the southern foot of the nyenchintangla range farms 53 hectares of land which in the past constantly suffered from drought. the commune members decided to dig a 500-metre-long tunnel to lead in water for irrigation from a river on the other side of the mountain. vying to participate in the project, the commune members said: "we are determined to tunnel through the mountain no matter how hard the rock." using explosives, hammers and picks, they completed the tunnel in three years of hard work. with irrigation the land produced last year, in spite of a severe drought, a bumper harvest with a total grain output 26 percent above that in 1974.

doing away with all fetishes and superstitions fostered by the reactionary serfowners, commune members from the foot of the himalayas to the banks of the yalu tsangpo river are now building reservoirs and digging canals on the once sacrosanct "divine mountains" and using water from the "divine" springs and ponds to irrigate their farmland.

gigantic efforts have gone into transforming the low-yield fields. the tungka commune in chhonggyae county has 33.3 hectares of sandy land strewn with scrub and stone. with staunch tenacity, the 90 able-bodied commune members cleared the ground, brought in good soil and fertilizer and dug six ponds and ditches. after three years of toil, they had turned the plot into stable high yield land on which they harvested 5.85 tons of grain per hectare last year.

the party and government have allocated special funds every year to the emancipated serfs for their farmland improvement and water conservancy projects, provided them with machines and tools, explosives, cement and other materials, and also sent technicians to help in the surveying and construction work.

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Jan. 29, 1976)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan, erhtan and other islands to enjoy the spring festival of 1976 along with the people throughout the country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on january 31 and february 1 as an expression of solicitude.

TAIWAN

Six Pardoned and Released KMT Men Will Return to Taiwan Via Fukien Coast

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

three kuomintang men at or above county or regimental level, two u.s.-chiang armed special agents and one crew member of an armed agents-carrying vessel who had been pardoned and released recently requested for permission to return to taiwan. their requests have been approved by the people's government, and they are scheduled to take boat from the fukien coast and return to taiwan during the spring festival to reunite with their families.

the returnees to leave the fukien coast for taiwan are: chiu ling, lieutenant-colonel, former chief of the political work department of the second division of the first army which was part of the kuomintang remnant forces that had fled to burma; lin mao, former head of the military intelligence group of the g-two department of the kuomintang ministry of national defence stationed in kantzu; li mu-tao, former commissioner of the bureau of statistics of the kuomintang government; wang li-min, first lieutenant, chief radio operator aboard the boat "hsiangshun no. 2" of the "lohan

special detachment" of the intelligence office of the chiang gang's bogus ministry of national defence; chen wei-hsing, member of the detachment; and chen yu-fu, member of the crew of the boat "chingwei no. 2" of the detachment.

in line with the spirit of chairman mao's instructions, chinese judicial organs had announced that those pardoned and released personnel who wished to return to taiwan might do so and would be provided with facilities.

after approving the applications tendered by chiu ling and the five others, the department concerned of the people's government issued them money to cover their travelling expenses and provided them with facilities. the department also made it clear to them that they could come back if they should wish to do so after arriving in taiwan, and the government would arrange for their jobs as do others.

on the afternoon of january 27, leading members of the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china and other departments concerned received the six people scheduled to return to taiwan and wished them a safe return to taiwan during the spring festival to reunite with their families and enjoy the holidays. after the reception, a dinner was given in their honour. present at the meeting and dinner were also some patriotic personnel.

Taiwan Economy Deteriorates

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

taiwan's economy has been in recession for two years and, pounded by the economic crisis in the capitalist world, has become increasingly bogged down, according to reports from taipei.

this disastrous state of affairs is a direct result of the chiang gang's colonial economic policy of subservience to foreign capital and national betrayal and of turning taiwan into an importer of foreign monopoly capital, a processing depot for it and a dumping ground for its products.

the total volume of imports and exports in taiwan's foreign trade, which is the lifeblood of its economy, last year dropped 10.7 per cent from the

previous year, bringing the closure of a large number of factories. since march 1974 taiwan's export trade has been in the red for 22 months running with a total deficit of 1,950 million u.s. dollars.

the shrinkage in exports and the heavy accumulation of inventory has led to a dearth of funds and difficulties in fund turnover. dead accounts in the banks have reached 7,500 million dollars in the new bogus taiwan currency, and cases of bankruptcy in industrial and commercial credits have multiplied.

according to obviously minimized figures released by the chiang gang, some 53,000 of the 133,000 firms registered with its so-called "ministry of economic affairs" have "simply vanished." taiwan newspapers disclose that most of these industrial firms have closed down or stopped production during the last two years. it is estimated that at least another 2,000 factories and firms will have closed down by the eve of the lunar new year. the number of people out of work now stands at 300,000.

stagnation has also hit taiwan's agriculture. farm production last year was down by 2.2 per cent from 1974. taiwan papers bewail the present economic situation for "showing critical symptoms of acute pneumonia" and lapsing into "a serious economic recession, so serious that it is approaching the chasm of a slump."

the chiang gang's "economic construction" programme has for years depended on the introduction of large amounts of foreign capital and the floating of foreign debts. this has made of taiwan an importer of capital from foreign monopolies and trans-national corporations, and a supplier of cheap labour. the chiang gang began introducing foreign capital into taiwan in 1952 after its flight there. according to publicly available figures, by the end of november 1975, investments by foreign monopolies in taiwan totalled 980 million u.s. dollars, and almost 1,000 firms were run by foreign capital.

industrial and commercial firms owned by foreign capital have assumed an increasing proportion in taiwan in recent years. foreign capital controls upwards of 80 per cent of the electrical appliances and electronics industry, the second most important industry on taiwan's overall export list. foreign firms, which enjoy all sorts of preferential treatment and tax exemption privileges, use "credits," "fund cooperation" and "technical cooperation" as bait in their ruthless attempts to devour or shut out local small and medium-sized enterprises.

the average pay for workers in the foreign owned firms in taiwan is only one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of that in the investers' own countries.

on the other hand, the rate of profits annually raked in by the foreign firms is as high as 200 per cent. the chiang gang has also resorted to bringing in foreign capital to plunder taiwan's land and marine resources.

still more heavily dependent on foreign credits are the "public undertakings" of the chiang gang. loans from the import-export bank of the united states constituted 24.6 per cent of the formation of taiwan's bureaucrat-capital between 1966 and 1973. in january last year, the chiang gang upped the maximum limit for foreign debts vouched by the bogus "treasury" from 2,000 million u.s. dollars to 3,000 million. foreign loans made up 36.5 per cent of the funds that went into the chiang gang's much vaunted "ten construction projects."

taiwan's colonial economy is characterized by its dependence upon foreign trade. its industry depends on foreign trade for many kinds of materials, raw materials, fuel and equipment and even for semi-products. its processing and assembling industries are geared mainly to producing goods for export. reports from the chiang gang show that, in 1975, taiwan's import of equipment and industriat and agricultural materials accounted for 93.3 per cent of the total volume of import and its export of processed farm produce and industrial products amounted to 94.4 per cent of the total volume of export. in fact, many factories in taiwan are affiliates of and assembling workshops for foreign monopoly enterprises.

furthermore, the sale of many taiwan products is dominated by foreign companies. according to taiwan reports, foreign businessmen are handling exports of all foodstuffs, drinks and metal products and 60 per cent of the export of timber furniture, electric machinery and textile, rubber and plastic products.

enterprises owned by foreign capitalists and those by taiwan bureaucrat-comprador capitalists have occupied large acreages of farmland, indiscriminately cut down forests of trees and polluted rivers, neglected and allowed irrigation projects in the countryside to fall into disrepair, and driven large numbers of rural labourers into the cities. the chiang gang has also pushed so-called "selected districts for special lines of production" and "commercialized" production. all these have seriously damaged taiwan's agriculture. the "central daily news" of the chiang gang has revealed that at the present waste farmland in taiwan accounts for one-sixth of the total.

the chiang gang has done its utmost to shift the economic crises onto the masses of the labouring

people and on the owners of medium and small enterprises whom they have sucked dry through exorbitant taxes and a host of miscellaneous levies of one kind or another. reports from the gang's "ministry of finance" show that the total volume of the taxation levied in 1974 was 56 per cent greater than that in 1973, while the total volume of taxation in 1975 amounted to 96,610 million dollars in new bogus taiwan currency, or 2,540 million u.s. dollars, 8.7 per cent greater than in 1974. the serious recession afflicting taiwan's economy is caused by the chiang gang's policy of fawning on the foreigners and its criminal exploitation of the people of taiwan have aroused their angry dissatisfaction and opposition.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BOLIVIA

First Secretary of Bolivian Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

oscar zamora medinaceli, first secretary of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), wrote a letter recently to chairman mao tsetung and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, extending deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

with extreme sorrow, we learned of the unfortunate news on the death of our beloved, respected and admired comrade chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, an outstanding leader of the chinese communist party, a distinguished fighter of the world revolutionary movement and a loyal son of the great chinese people. on behalf of its central committee, its entire membership, the bolivian people and all democratic and patriotic forces, the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist) extends the sincerest, deepest and brotherly condolences, over this irreparable loss, to you -- comrade mao tsetung and comrade teng hsiao-ping, and to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and all the chinese people. our condolences are also extended, through you, to comrade teng ying-chao, long-time comrade-in-arms of comrade chou en-lai.

the life and struggle of comrade chou en-lai are of great historic significance to the entire world revolutionary movement, because he was a loyal, distinguished, selfless and talented revolutionary leader who devoted his whole life till the last moment to the sacred cause of the proletariat of china and the world. the revolutionary forces of the world have lost a most outstanding leader. but his brilliant image and example will always serve as an incentive, inspiration and beacon for the revolutionaries of the world who are fighting for the liberation of all peoples and the building of a just and happy human society under the banner of marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought.

the peoples of the third world including the bolivian people will always remember the great efforts and tremendous contribution made by comrade chou en-lai to the unity of peoples in asia, africa and latin america, to the launching of extensive liberation struggles against the superpowers which are seeking after hegemony, plunder and domination and trampling underfoot the freedom and independence of the

peoples and nations. comrade chou en-lai was a most outstanding defender and guide of the third world peoples; therefore, he will live in the heart of every asian, african and latin american with love and gratitude. this sentiment, symbolic of the unbreakable friendship and unity between the third world peoples and the chinese people, will, like flames, never die away.

comrade chou en-lai waged a firm and irreconcilable struggle in defence of marxist-leninist principles. under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, he brought the soviet revisionist renegade clique who had usurped the leadership of the glorious party of lenin and stalin to its heaviest defeat. in china, he always sided with comrade mao tsetung in firmly opposing those who tried to divert the chinese revolution from the correct marxist-leninist road. his life embodied a great loyalty to the proletarian internationalism. the marxist-leninist parties and other revolutionary movements of all countries enjoyed his friendly feelings and militant support.

the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist) feels honoured to have a most respectable and beloved friend and comrade in comrade chou en-lai. from him we can always draw enthusiasm and incalculable support, especially his encouragement, in the struggle against fascism and imperialism. his friendship and support is a red banner which we will always hold high with deep feelings. comrade chou en-lai is also a hero for the communist party of bolivia. he is a solemn symbol of the proletarian internationalism fostered by the great party and people led by comrade mao tsetung. we know how to honour his memory.

hauling down our flag and raising aloft our fighting fists, we, with admiration, respect and love, pay homage to the eternal memory of comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, outstanding son and leader of the chinese communist party and the chinese people, good student of comrade mao tsetung, dauntless fighter for the cause of the peoples of the third world and close friend of the bolivian people.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Marxist-Leninist League Mourns Death of Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

the national direction of the colombian marxist-leninist league has expressed deep grief and mourning over the death of comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng in a letter to the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the letter says, "people's china is the most reliable bulwark of the world revolution today. we marxist-leninists cherish great confidence in your communist party, fully believing that the dictatorship of the proletariat in china will continue to shine and shine more bright under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the central committee formed of other members educated and forged by chairman mao's line."

the letter goes on, "the dream of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, and other reactionaries will never come true. the chinese people will continue to advance in unity with peoples of the world."

in conclusion, the letter says, "the colombian marxist-leninist league honours the memory of comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng, great revolutionary fighters and great proletarian internationalists."

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian (M-L) Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party sent a letter on january 12 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

we have learned of the sorrowful news on the death of comrade chou en-lai, a great leader of the chinese communist party, after long illness.

comrade chou en-lai is very well known to all vanguard fighters. he stood in the forefront of the chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

we will forever remember comrade chou en-lai, who was a revolutionary leader of the proletariat in the struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers and against modern revisionism.

our party mourns the death of the late comrade chou en-lai, who is always an example for all vanguard fighters of the international proletariat.

comrades, please accept our condolences based on the spirit of internationalism which we abide by in the world revolutionary struggle.

Chinese Junior Speed Skating Team Leaves Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jan. 28, 1976)

the chinese junior speed skating team led by wang feng-hsiang left here by plane for home today.

during its stay in italy, the team took part in the third junior speed skating world championships. it also participated in the 17th alberto nicolodi international speed skating invitational tournament and the 6th trento international women's speed skating invitational tournament sponsored by the trento ice sport federation of italy.

in the women's speed skating invitational tournament, chinese skater chen shu-hua finished 45.7 seconds in 500 metres speed skating, breaking china's national record set by chen herself during the third junior speed skating world championships. she broke another chinese record in women's 1,000 metres speed skating by clocking 1 minute 32.93 seconds.

chinese woman skater hsia kuang placed 12th in the 4-event total in the invitational tournament with 193.980 points.

the two tournaments, participated by sportsmen from 13 countries and regions, were held in madonna di campiglio, north italy, from january 23 to 25.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Reception for Korean National Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening in honour of the women's basketball team from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim tae yon.

among the guests were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here, and his wife as well as other embassy officials.

present were leading members of the commission and departments concerned, including tien wen-hui, mou tso-yun, chu tse as well as representatives of chinese women basketball players and coaches.

at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the profound friendship and militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and korea.

the korean team arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of china.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Scheme to Peddle "Asian Collective Security System"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

the asean member states are "all fed up with and worried about the soviet-proposed 'asian collective security system'," the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" said in a recent editorial, according to a kuala lumpur report.

"the soviet union keeps propagating the 'merits' of the 'asian collective security system' despite cold reaction from the asian countries," the paper added.

refuting the soviet advocation to "apply the principles of the european security conference to asia", the editorial pointed out that the soviet union has in

fact tried to relax the vigilance of other european countries through the "european security conference", so as to expand soviet influence in europe. besides, the waning of u.s. influence has provided the soviet union with an opportunity for intervention. therefore, the kremlin intends to carry its entire design from europe to asia in an attempt to act as a new international gendarme in asia. it euphemistically calls its move an act to defend peace in asia, but it is its real intention to replace u.s. influence and become an overlord of hegemonism in asia."

"it is necessary for the asian countries to stage a counter-attack so as to prevent the arbitrary introduction of the 'asian collective security system'," the editorial said.

"neutralization of southeast asia is the correct path for the southeast asian countries," the editorial stressed. "advance to a neutralized southeast asia is the best weapon against hegemonic politics".

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Armed Revolution Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1976)

hamad a.a. alaydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, gave a reception here today on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the palestinian armed revolution.

among the guests were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also attending were diplomatic envoys to china of arab and other countries.

many guests warmly congratulated the palestinian friends on the success of the palestinian people in their struggle against imperialism, zionism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 28, 1976)

the romanian government trade delegation led by ion patan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, visited tientsin in the company of chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

the distinguished romanian guests arrived at the takang oilfield from peking yesterday morning. they inspected a well-drilling worksite, an oil well, a booster station and a workshop and saw demonstrations of new technical innovations developed by oil workers.

a leading member of the oilfield told the visitors how the workers, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, built up a petroleum and natural gas base on a wasteland by persevering in the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance and by learning from taching, national pace-setter in china's industry.

the visitors were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went. chinese workers expressed their profound friendship and cordial greetings to the romanian oil workers.

deputy prime minister ion patan praised the workers for the achievements they made both in oilfield construction and production. he said: we regard the achievements the fraternal chinese people have made as our own. i sincerely wish the takang oil workers still greater successes in the days to come in building your own country.

at noon today, hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of deputy prime minister ion patan and other distinguished romanian guests.

the romanian guests visited the tientsin no. 1 carpet weaving mill, the tientsin wrist watch factory and an art museum.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, accompanied the delegation on the visit.

upon its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

Sino-Romanian Long-Term Trade Agreement and 1976 Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

a 1976-1980 long-term trade agreement and a 1976 protocol for goods exchange and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania were signed here this afternoon.

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, was present at the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ion patan, romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, signed the agreement and the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Chinese Vice Premier Gives Banquet for Romanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian government trade delegation led by ion patan, deputy prime minister of the romanian government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and other embassy officials.

vice-premier hua kuo-feng and deputy prime minister ion patan spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

in his toast, vice-premier hua kuo-feng warmly praised the industrious and valiant romanian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition who, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have won tremendous achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of socialist construction and fulfilled the 1971-1975 five-year plan ahead of time.

vice-premier hua kuo-feng said: the people of china and romania have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and

hegemonism and in the cause of building socialism and have forged profound revolutionary friendship on the principled basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have been constantly developed and the economic and trade relations between the two countries have been as well further consolidated and promoted," he said.

"we believe that the current friendly visit to our country of the delegation led by comrade ion patan and the talks our two sides held will further promote our mutual understanding and strengthen the fraternal friendship between our two peoples," the chinese vice-premier added.

the chinese vice-premier asked the distinguished guests to convey, after returning home, the profound militant friendship of the chinese people to the fraternal romanian people and wished them new and still greater victories in the cause of building socialism and defending their motherland.

in his toast, deputy prime minister ion patan said: we are glad to see the smooth development of the revolutionary militant friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. the friendship is based on marxism-leninism, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, on the policies of opposing imperialism, old and neo-colonialism, power politics and ordering others about and on the common struggle for establishing new political and economic orders in the world.

he pointed out that both romania and china have fulfilled the 1971-1975 five-year plans with outstanding achievements and have begun to carry out the new five-year plan for the development of social economy. this has created favourable conditions for the expansion and diversification of economy and trade between our two countries.

"although our stay in china is very short," he said, "we have achieved fruitful results in various aspects." "this visit has increased our mutual understanding and accommodation and has made contributions to the relations between romania and china," the romanian deputy prime minister added.

among those present at the banquet were li chiang and chen chieh, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of chinese departments.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Chairman Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 27, 1976)

ibrahim
mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic, received chinese ambassador chao chin and had a friendly conversation with him yesterday.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 27, 1976)

president
kenneth kaunda of zambia received and had a cordial and friendly talk with tang yung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zambia at the state house on the afternoon of january 25.

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* NATIONAL *
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WORKERS COLLEGES

Seven Years of Pride and Elation

- the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is running better and better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1976)

At the climax of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao issued the brilliant "July 21 Directive": "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, like a bright beacon, shows the road of the proletarian revolution in education. In September 1968, the "July 21" Workers' College--the first new-style factory-run college in our country--was born in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant.

For seven years, leadership in this new-style college has been firmly kept in the hands of the working class. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, the working class has begun to occupy this hereditary domain--education--of the exploiting classes. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, and adhering to the orientation of the revolution in education, they have accumulated valuable experience for the proper running of socialist universities of science and engineering.

For seven years, this college has trained a large number of working class intellectuals. This contingent is full of vigor and vitality. They are fresh troops in the revolution in education, the backbone in the study of theory, pioneers in combating and guarding against revisionism, and pacesetters in technical innovation. The rapid growth of the technical ranks

of workers has expanded the supremacy of the working class in the technical sphere. The ratio of worker-technicians in the technical ranks of the whole plant has been raised from 45 percent in 1968 to 65 percent. The working class has truly mastered the power of leadership in technical work.

For seven years, the college has given impetus to the deep-going development of the socialist revolution at the economic base as well as the realm of the superstructure in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. An excellent situation is prevailing in the whole plant in both revolution and production. The road of "July 21" grows wider and wider. Aside from the "July 21" Workers' College, the workers' spare-time schools in this plant are also constantly consolidated and developed, and classes are also run in various workshops. At present, there are in the whole plant more than 2,000 staff members and workers taking part in spare-time study of various forms.

These seven years of flying leaps are seven years of pride and elation. The iron-clad facts are effective counter-blows to the rightist wind to reverse past verdicts in educational circles.

I

"The selection of students from among workers and peasants with practical experience" is an important approach for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the past few years, the conspicuous superiority and great vitality displayed by this socialist new thing has profoundly refuted the kind of absurd arguments in educational circles in favor of sending middle school students directly to college.

The practice by the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant proves that students selected from among the workers have many strong points over those admitted to college directly from middle schools. Such students have a clear and definite understanding of the question of studying for whom. They go to college with profound proletarian feelings, regard going to college as something entrusted by their class, seek neither fame nor gains, and study wholeheartedly for the revolution. In the course of study, they are able to adhere to putting proletarian politics in command, consciously take class struggle as the main course, and assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. For instance, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have waged resolute struggle against the erroneous trend of thought to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, and ruthlessly criticized revisionist fallacies like "intellectual culture above all else." They understand that if the orientation is not correct, one is of no use no matter how learned he is. These college students selected from among the workers can consciously abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, strive to narrow the three major differences, frequently go to the workshops to take part in productive labor during the period of study, and immediately return to the practice of production after graduation .

These college students selected from among the workers are fresh troops in the revolution in education. With a high sense of responsibility as masters of the college, they firmly and properly hold the pass in the line.

Once a teacher put up on the blackboard a foreign chart of the 30's during a lesson in forging and casting technology. The students suggested: Our own charts of the 70's are much better than this torn-up chart, why don't we use our own? The teacher accepted this criticism and quickly made the change. Another teacher made use of an old teaching material after a little revision. The students found that there were many questions in this teaching material and called for re-compilation. The teacher therefore re-compiled the teaching material according to the suggestions of the students.

The workers studying in this college have on the average six to eight years of experience in work. They are rich in practical experience, and their ability of comprehension and practice are relatively strong. Worker Tung Li-p'ing has eight years of experience in work. He is able to think independently in the course of study and has put forth many creative ideas. For example, in the course of designing a typical product, he found that the formula for determining the power of the principal electric motor recommended in the book was at variance with practice. After due tests, it was proved that there were limitations to the scope of application of this formula. The worker-students of the first and second terms completed 34 projects in grinding machine designing and innovation while they were studying in college. Among them there were advanced products like the heavy groove grinding machine, the precision thread grinding machine and the semi-automatic cylindrical grinding machine. Students without practical experience can in no way compare with them in all these.

II

"To realize the proletarian revolution in education, there must be the leadership of the working class." In the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, because leadership in the college is kept in the hands of the working class under the centralized leadership of the plant's Party committee, the revolution in education is carried out in a penetrating and down-to-earth manner, and numerous experiences have been created. Wang Te-fa, the secretary of the college Party branch, is a technician of worker origin. He was the first to come forward to criticize the old teaching program, and made the suggestion of linking teaching with typical products. In every term, there are worker-students taking part in the college Party branch committee. There are also worker-students participating in leadership work at all teaching links. They are all activists in the revolution in education. The workers in the whole plant are concerned for their own college and regard doing a good job in the revolution in education as their own duty.

"The question of teaching reform is mainly one of teachers." This new-style university has smashed the unified empire of bourgeois intellectuals and set up a teaching contingent based on the "three-in-one combination" of workers, technicians and full-time teachers. Many teachers have mounted the teaching platform in college for the first time to serve as part-time teachers not detached from production. They make use of the language familiar to the worker-students to pass on their rich experience in production and vocational knowledge. At present, in some courses which were regarded as difficult to teach in the past, the full-time teachers and part-time worker-teachers

prepare lessons together, discuss things with one another, and explain difficult topics in simple language, thus greatly raising the quality of teaching. This college has also trained a number of full-time worker-teachers. They come from various branches of work and have on the average over 25 years of experience in work. They all had their sad stories replete with blood and tears in the old society and after Liberation they became masters of the country. They have profound proletarian feelings, and are loyal to the educational cause of the Party. They teach lessons as well as people, and firmly guide the students to take the road of becoming both Red and vocationally proficient.

This college has also established a new type of relationship between the teachers and students. The teachers and students promote each other politically, learn from each other vocationally and care for each other in livelihood. Quite a number of teachers brought their beddings to the college to live together with the students and help them with their home work. The students also love and support the teachers. On one occasion, when a teacher needed a model as teaching aid, several students quickly built it in their spare time and sent it to the staff room.

This college insists on conducting open-door education and organizing teaching according to the Marxist theory of knowledge: "practice--knowledge--practice." The four courses in politics, military affairs, labor and vocational knowledge are always closely linked with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. When teaching vocational lessons, the method of conducting teaching with typical products is adopted, thus thoroughly smashing the old system of the "three conventional stages" of basic courses--basic technical courses--specialty courses. Open-door education has greatly raised the political consciousness of the students and enabled them to constantly raise their ability to understand and analyze problems in the course of "practice--knowledge--practice again--knowledge again" and better master vocational knowledge. After graduation, a worker-student who only had 80 hours of study on the knowledge of electrical appliances in college assumed the responsibility of designing a logical system of electrical appliances for the digit control cam grinding machine--a key new product of the plant, and victoriously fulfilled the task.

In the course of open-door education, many shortcomings of old teaching materials marked by impracticality and scholasticism were prominently exposed. The college therefore organized the "three-in-one combination" group of workers, cadres and teachers to re-compile teaching materials with reference to the practical experience of the broad masses of workers.

In the new teaching material "Design and Building of Grinding Machines," a representative universal cylindrical grinding machine is taken as the typical product and an all-round analysis is made from the shallow to the deep. It is widely acclaimed after publication because it enables the students to proceed from one point to another, infer the rest from what is already known, and design grinding machines and machine tools of various kinds with this as the basis after study, and it also helps raise the students' ability to analyze and solve problems.

In the past few years, they themselves have compiled new teaching materials containing over four million words. The appraisal of the worker-students is: "The old teaching material makes people stupid, but the new teaching material enlightens people." Wang Hui-hua, a woman machine-operator, had never before touched any drawings. After more than 100 hours of study, the drawings she designed were able to meet the engineering technical requirements. All these vivid facts serve to effectively refute the kind of fallacy in educational circles that vilifies open-door education.

III

How is the quality of students trained by the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant? The facts show that both their political consciousness and cultural and technical standards are high, and that they are workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

"The absence of a correct political viewpoint is equal to the absence of soul." The "July 21" Workers' College always puts the transforming of the students' thinking above all else, and students graduating from this college are, generally speaking, firm and clearcut in their stand in political struggle. Among them, 80 percent are members of the workshop contingent of theorists and many of them have assumed leadership work. A large number of advanced personalities have thus emerged.

These college graduates can think like the workers and share their anxieties. In the past, the second workshop relied wholly on several hand carts to transport products. Labor intensity was high and accidents easily occurred. The workers longed for power-driven flatcars. However, because some technicians graduating from old schools thought that this was "a petty reform" "of little profit," and "failure would lead to disgrace," they refused to make a start. After woman machine-operator Wang Ts'ai-ts'ai returned to her workshop upon graduation from the 'July 21" Workers' College, she made up her mind to solve this problem. Led by her, all comrades were good at listening to all useful opinions to overcome all kinds of difficulties. They spent only three months of time to successfully assemble a power-driven flatcar. The workers said: "Our worker-college students are really good!"

The graduates of the "July 21" Workers' College also have mastered advanced science and technology. The students graduating in the first term alone were responsible for or had taken part in 56 projects of products designing and technical innovation, and quite a number were high-precision products of top quality. The 32-year-old fitter Shen Kuan-sung, after graduation from the "July 21" Workers' College, was given the task of trial-producing a digit-control cam curvilinear grinding machine by the Party organization. This kind of grinding machine controlled by an electronic computer is a new technology that appeared in the world only in recent years. There is in it a vital element called double-stability trigger, which some people had tackled for a number of years in the past, but failed. Shen Kuan-sung pressed ahead after learning of the difficulties. He dared to break through the technical impasse and finally captured the technical key to this element, thus contributing his share toward the successful trial-production of the first digit-control cam curtilinear grinding machine in our country.

The students of the "July 21" Workers' College conscientiously study foreign languages and can all read technical data of foreign countries after graduation. They have also scored good results in the study of higher mathematics. These facts also give a forceful answer to the absurd arguments which vilify that the revolution in education leads to the "low quality" of the students.

The achievements of the "July 21" Workers' College of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in the past seven years fully show the infinite foresight of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive." The orientation that "education must be revolutionized" must be adhered to!

* * *

SOCIALIST ENGINEERING COLLEGES

Properly Run Socialist Colleges of Engineering

- an investigation on the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools by the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 15, 1975)

The Tungchi University's "May 7" commune is a "three-in-one cmbination" unit for conducting experiments at selected spots for the revolution in education jointly set up by Shanghai Tungchi University, the Shanghai Construction Engineering Bureau and the Shanghai Industrial Construction Design Institute. Since its inception in October 1967 during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "May 7" commune has unswervingly taken the road charted by Chairman Mao's "May 7 instruction," strived to practice Chairman Mao's thinking on education, and carried out a series of reforms for the old educational system and educational policies and methods, thus acquiring preliminary but important experience in the proper running of a socialist engineering college.

"In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." The practice of the "three-in-one combination" of the school, the construction unit, and the design institute to promote education by the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University is a new educational system. It establishes the leadership of the working class in the revolution in education and changes the phenomenon of the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals. The "May 7" commune has a unified Party committee. The commune Party committee is composed of workers and cadres of construction engineering companies, PLA cadres, worker-peasant-soldier students (who account for the great majority), and cadres and teachers of Tungchi University. The Shanghai Industrial Construction Design Institute is also represented by one of its Party committee members at the "May 7" Commune Revolutionary Committee. The commune Party committee exercises centralized leadership over educational revolution, design and construction.

Relying on the working class to run schools, the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University has constantly expanded the ranks of workers taking part in the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools. At the beginning, only two engineering teams of the No. 2 Construction Company participated. Later the number of participants increased to 13 engineering teams (stations). Over 4,500 workers of the whole company became strong backers for the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools. The No. 2 Construction Company also specially sent a workers' Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team to join the teachers and students in properly carrying out the struggle-criticism-transformation in coordination with the PLA Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team, and to stay permanently in the school for firmly occupying the educational battlefront.

The members of the workers' propaganda team are relieved every three years or so. The ranks of workers in the whole company form a "workers' propaganda team not divorced from production." They are not only producers but also active participants in revolution in the realm of the superstructure

The No. 207 engineering team joined the "May 7" commune in conducting experiments at selected spots for the educational revolution long ago. There was established in the team an educational revolution leadership group. Over 360 workers in the whole team showed great concern and support for the educational revolution. For eight years, they successively shouldered the glorious task of the revolution in education together with over 220 students and over 50 teachers. On the average, they led teachers and students to over 20 worksites to conduct on-the-spot education, and there emerged among them over 40 activists devoted to carrying through the educational revolution to the end, with veteran workers, leaders of shifts and teams and Party and League members as the mainstay.

The "three-in-one combination" operation of schools led to the rapid establishment and continuous growth of a contingent of teachers based on the "three-in-one combination" of workers, designers and the original teachers. The No. 2 Construction Company successively selected over 100 workers with rich practical experience to serve as part-time teachers, and also selected and sent a number of outstanding workers and construction workers to serve as full-time teachers in schools by turns. At present, there are eleven full-time worker teachers (three of them selected and sent by the No. 5 Construction Engineering Company) taking up work respectively at the educational revolution unit, the teaching material compilation unit, the design unit, the structure laboratory and the teaching research units of various grades in the "May 7" commune. They are not only teachers but also the backbone of leadership in these units and laboratory.

The Design Institute also constantly sent around ten experienced designers to the "May 7" commune to serve as teachers. The original teachers of the school went by stages and by groups into the midst of the masses to undergo steeling, and over 20 of them had successively worked as construction workers, technicians and leaders in engineering teams. In their actual work, they kept in touch with the working masses, transformed their world outlook and raised their vocational level. After continuous efforts, this "three-in-one combination" contingent of teachers has gradually geared itself to the need for the proper running of socialist engineering colleges.

"New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." The growth of such a new thing as the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University went through the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the superiority of the leadership of the working class, the commune constantly won new victories in every major struggle by repelling the bourgeois trend of thought that sought to divert the orientation of the educational revolution and negate the achievements of this revolution.

During the second half of 1968 when the teachers and students of the commune were in the course of conducting education at construction sites and the revolution in education was stirring and seething, a gust of cold wind for "recalling troops back to the barracks" was whipped up by some people who called for the withdrawal of the "May 7 commune back to the university." The workers and teachers and students linked the history of the old Tungchi University in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution with the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line,

resolutely resisted this gust of wind for "recalling troops back to the barracks," and firmly adhered to the correct orientation of open-door education. In 1969, they took bigger strides forward. The teachers and students moved to a construction site in the mountainous area of southern Anhwei together with a construction engineering team. Here the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University recruited the first batch of students from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and set up a worker-peasant class for conducting experiments at selected spots. The worker-peasant-soldier students said proudly, "What we attend is a 'mountain valley college.' What we follow is the working class' own school-operation road!"

However, the struggle was not over. Those taking the bourgeois stand always wanted to drive in reverse gear and follow the old road. They said that "the worksite has only the atmosphere for production and is not the proper environment for study. It is unlike a university." To counter this absurd argument, the teachers and students launched a big debate. They discussed at length the superiority of the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools, exposed in a big way the danger of operating schools on a closed-door basis, vigorously criticized the revisionist line in education and the "idea of appearance" of bourgeois education, and clearly understood the principled difference between the new type of engineering college and the old engineering college. The construction workers also took part in this big debate. They unfurled the banner and said, "We welcome the revolution against old education, but are firmly against any attempt to undermine the 'May 7' commune." After the great debate, the "May 7" commune was further developed and strengthened.

It was through one struggle after another that the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University constantly swept away those old ideas reflecting the old educational system and drew a clear line of demarcation between the two lines, thus enabling the educational revolution for the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools to take firmer strides forward.

By relying on the working class to run schools along the line of "three-in-one combination," the Party committee of the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University closely linked school education with the three great revolutionary movements. The teachers and students took class struggle as a main course of study. They constantly joined the workers in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie and in actively taking part in the battle to combat revisionism and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They joined the workers in raising the red banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," in following the road of learning from Tach'ing in industry and in getting soiled with mud and bathed in sweat. The workers constantly gave the students class education, line education and education on communist ideals. They helped the students correctly handle the relations of redness and expertness, theory and practice, "attending college, managing college and transforming college" and the transformation of the subjective world outlook, and other problems, establish advanced typical examples, sum up historical experience, and resist corruption by bourgeois ideas. Through repeated struggles, the students came to understand that revisionism is still the main danger on the educational

front at present. They constantly raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and consciously plunged themselves into the two-line struggle in the educational sphere.

In 1972, under the pretext of "showing concern for the quality of education," some people attempted to reverse the orientation of the educational revolution. They said, "The organization of teaching linked with typical engineering projects lowers the quality of education." The worker-peasant-soldier students cited an abundance of facts to repudiate the bourgeois "concept of quality," and took practical action in fighting to repulse those themes that slandered the worker-peasant-soldier students of low quality. Thirty-two students sacrificed their time for rest in the summer vacation and took the initiative to complete eight engineering designs for factories and army units involving a construction area of nearly 5,000 square meters. Eight of these students designed for a paper mill a two-storied pulp-making workshop of complicated structure. A responsible person of the paper mill said in praise, "Eight students spent 20-odd days to complete the design of so complicated a structure. This makes us see the fruitful results of the educational revolution. It is something basically beyond the old university."

It was precisely the new system of "three-in-one combination" school-oepration that created favorable conditions for the study of theory by the worker-peasant-soldier students on the basis of practice and their taking theory as a guide to practice. In accordance with the Marxist theory of knowledge, "practice--knowledge--practice," the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University organized teaching and practiced the "three-in-one combination" of teaching, construction and designing.

During the three-year study period, under the guidance of teachers, the students in every term integrated themselves with the workers and the designers to take part in the construction of one or two houses and design three or four houses. After this, they studied the whole process of organizing construction work and carried out scientific research in conjunction with practical problems. The teaching of various vocational courses was linked with the actual construction and designing of typical engineering projects, and emphasis was laid on learning things theoretically on the basis of practice. The constuction company provided the teachers and students with a base for practice. Everywhere at the worksite were unnamed worker-teachers. The designing tasks were provided by the design institute, and designers also took turns to participate in teaching activities.

According to the design and order of construction of actual engineering projects, they organically combined specialized courses with some fundamental courses and fundamental technical courses and gradually built a new system of teaching material. For instance, the specialties in industrial and civilian construction simplified and combined the original 20 specialized courses and fundamental technical courses into five main courses of study, namely, "fundamental knowledge of house construction engineering," "computation of fundamental parts of a house structure," "design and construction of civilian houses," "design and construction of one-storey factory premises," and

"design and construction of multi-storied framework." In addition, there were also some special courses. This new system of teaching material not only shortened the study period and lightened the students' burden but also helped the students acquire real skills and agument their resourcefulness on the basis of linking theory with practice.

Over the past eight years, the teachers and students of the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University designed for the state 160 construction projects including 30 major ones, with the built-up area amounting to 285,000 square meters. Meanwhile, they also completed over 20 advanced scientific research projects such as the sliding mold plate and lifting plate, the 100-ton-meter tower-type crane, and the shearing-resistance members, thus making direct contributions to socialist construction.

Over the past eight years, the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University had successively trained for the state six groups of students totalling 687 graduates. They were generally well received after they were assigned to various parts of the country. Many graduates have become the backbone of their own units politically and vocationally. After they stepped into their work posts, they basically did not have to go through the stage of "sketch-making" and "apprenticeship," and generally could complete the task of designing six or seven projects involving seven or eight thousand square meters in less than one year. Some graduates also undertook the design and computation of more complicated special structures such as smokestacks chimneys, television towers, etc. Some also carried out scientific research and summed up and compiled valuable teaching materials, such as "Design and Construction of Liquid-Pressure Sliding Mold Plates," etc.

When Little Wang who had been assigned to a certain design unit in Peking took up a design task, individual members of the leadership of the construction unit told him with an air of extravagance: "We have money. Just feel free to do what you think fit!" But Little Wang adhered to the Party principle and consistently carried out the general and specific policies for capital-construction laid down by the State. He made investigations and studies and resolutely refrained from doing anything that should not be done and from spending money that should not be spent. He seriously designed what was necessary and did not add a single line that was unnecessary. He also used concrete facts to convince the construction unit, thus saving a large amount of money for the state.

What was particularly praiseworthy was that the graduates of the "May 7" commune were able to wage struggle against the revisionist and bourgeois force of habit, break the technical monopoly of bourgeois elements and adhere to the socialist orientation. A graduate was assigned to a design institute in a certain city. Once, a basic construction work blueprint for a key project had to be revised after due discussion. But the original designer was unable to arrive a right perception of the matter and was in an antagonistic mood. However, the project had to be started urgently, and the construction workers were burning with impatience. They urged action several times a day, but the designer in question still took no action. Seeing this, this graduate felt that this was a demonstration to our proletariat by the intellectual who took knowledge as capital. When

the leadership decided to let this graduate revise the drawing, he worked hard day and night with profound proletarian feelings. He was particularly serious about computation and had every line put down with extra clarity and every character written with extra care. This taught the designer in question a profound lesson. He therefore joined this graduate in the battle for the revision of the blueprint, and the task was completed in time.

Compared with the graduates of the old Tungchi University, the graduates of the "May 7" commune have also shattered the idea of bourgeois rights in wanting to become designers and not construction workers. They are capable of serving at a higher or lower level and doing both mental and manual work. On their own initiative they asked to be sent to the forefront of construction to take part in battle. Some graduates carried out the later-stage construction control work for the tournament hall of the Shanghai Municipal Gymnasium in an orderly manner and won the praise of the working masses.

The eight years of practice by the "May 7" commune of Tungchi University show that the "three-in-one combination" operation of schools has strengthened the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the educational sphere. This method has great vitality and is an effective way to run well socialist engineering colleges and train a large number of socialist-minded and cultured laborers. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres and teachers and students are resolved to criticize the erroneous idea of negating the fruits of the educational revolution. Full of revolutionary pride, they are taking big strides forward along the great path of the proletarian revolution in education.

- By NCNA Correspondent(s) and
NCNA Reporter(s)

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SPRING FESTIVAL

Brisk Spring Festival Market in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

the market in peking is brisk as the spring festival, traditional holiday of the chinese people, draws near. ample supplies of daily necessities and holiday commodities are to be found in the major department stores and in the downtown markets as well as shops in residential areas, factory and mining units and rural settlements. prices have remained stable over the years.

a spokesman for the municipal commercial department states that most commodities are in far greater supply than during last year's spring festival. the supply of pork, fish, confectionery and fresh fruit have risen by anywhere from 10 to 20 percent; the rise for cigarettes is 30 percent. more spirits are in stock and new varieties have been added.

the city has expanded by 40 percent the acreage planted to vegetables in winter. well over 50 varieties of fresh vegetables are on the markets.

supplies of ready-made clothes and other holiday goods are in greater abundance than last year. consumers welcome the fact that the main garment shops in downtown peking have devised over one thousand new garments, including cotton polyester drill jackets for boys, woolen coats for girls, multicoloured cotton tweed coats for women and woolen plush overcoats. cultural items include t.v. sets, cameras, accordions and violins in larger amounts than usual. many mobile shopping stations have been set up at street corners to supply children with lanterns, fireworks, diaboloes and other traditional spring festival toys.

the book stores in the city and in the outlying rural areas are selling more than 100 varieties of new year pictures in diverse artistic styles. some pictures show chinese peasants doing farmland improvement and building new socialist villages in the learn-from-tachai mass movement and others present bare-foot doctors serving the peasants, workers going to the countryside to help repair farm machinery and peasant-turned university students returning to their villages. pictures about new socialist things are in great demand.

work long started last december to prepare festival supplies. ever since the turn of the year, commodities have begun streaming into department stores and shopping centres in the urban and rural areas according to plan. many commercial workers made door-to-door calls to sell pork, fish, sugar and other things for the convenience of residents.

since last october, the city's commercial department has worked to allocate anywhere from 10.8 to 150 percent more goods to other parts of the country, compared with the corresponding period of 1974. the goods include sewing machines, transistor radios, woolen fabrics, woolen blankets, confectionery, cigarettes and spirits. priorities are given to minority nationality-inhabited regions like tibet, sinkiang and chinghai. the amount of special goods for minority people increases by anywhere from 30 to 100 percent over the same period of 1975.

Lively Peking Theater for Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

twenty theatrical programmes in a rich variety of art forms are being staged in the chinese capital and its outskirts as well as in industrial and mining enterprises and army units during the forthcoming spring festival. the flourishing theatre is a result of the proletarian revolution in art and literature.

the model revolutionary theatrical works widely acclaimed by the people form the major part of the programmes. included are the revolutionary modern peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "the red detachment of women", "raid on the white tiger regiment", "fighting on the plains" and "azalea mountain", the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women", "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland" and concerts of the symphonic music "shachiapang" and selections from the operas and ballets.

two plays adapted from the operas "fighting on the plains" and "children of the grassland" and a peking opera based on the latter as well as a new one "forcing the river at night" and a ballet "azalea mountain" are among the spring festival programmes. two new musical works, the symphonic poem "liu hu-lan" and piano concerto "battling the typhoon", will be presented for the first time.

peking artists in the last few years have created many new items inspired by the model revolutionary theatrical works. their new compositions use music, the dance, ballads and acrobatics to extol the great proletarian cultural revolution and the new socialist things.

the spring festival theatrical programmes reflect the ongoing vigour of the revolution in art and literature and the vitality of the socialist new things.

Brisk Spring Festival Market in Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 31, 1976)

stores in both cities and countryside in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china are stocked with a great variety of goods for the impending spring festival.

plenty of cotton and silk fabrics, national style costumes, sweets, tobacco, alcoholic drinks, fruit and other goods are available in all department stores, food shops and stores specially catering to people of minority nationalities which have been crammed with customers in recent days.

statistics by the region's commercial department show that far more goods have been sent to the countryside since the beginning of this month than in january last year. the supplies of cotton cloth, sewing machines and hosiery are up by over 40 per cent.

increases have also been reported in the supply of festival delicacies. well over 100 kinds of quality drinks from different parts of the country are now on sale in retail shops in a mountainous area which is inhabited mainly by people of chuang, yao and miao nationalities.

the amount of new year pictures available is more than 1975.

kwangsi had still another good harvest last year, with total grain production five per cent above that of 1974, itself an excellent year. output of sugarcane, cured tobacco, peanuts, jute, ambary and tea also went up. more farm and sideline produce was purchased by the state, with an increase of 10 per cent in such products as cured tobacco, aniseed and dried fungus.

the good harvest raised the people's purchasing power. total retail sales last year were five per cent more than in 1974. the region's fast expanding light industry provided the market with 4.6 per cent more manufactured consumer goods than in 1974. the supply of bicycles shot up 85.7 per cent, sewing machines 340 per cent, transistor radios 170 per cent, wristwatches 50 per cent and television sets 19 per cent.

the region's industrial departments have also made steady efforts to provide more farm tools and other means of production to the rural areas. compared with 1974, the sales of chemical fertilizer last year rose by 14.8 per cent, diesel engines for farm use 20 per cent, bamboo and wooden farm tools 14.4 per cent and insecticides 7.5 per cent.

STUDY OF THEORY

Kwangchow Trade Union Council Helps Workers with Theoretical Study

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 31, 1976)

the
kwangchow city trade union council has found many ways to help workers raise their level of marxism and they have played a positive role in struggle.

trade union organizations at all levels in china regard the job of organizing the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among workers as one of their important tasks.

up to now, the city, capital of south china's kwangtung province, has trained some 40,000 part-time tutors in theoretical study, and each factory there has set up at least one worker-tutor group charged with coaching workers in the study of theory.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi peddled a revisionist line in trade union work, spreading the ideas of syndicalism and economism in the workers movement and opposing the organization of study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. after the criticism of the revisionist line, the city trade union council took a positive part in helping party organizations develop a mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among the workers. in addition, the council sent staff members to cooperate with the workers to help them sum up their experience in theoretical study. meetings were held to spread the advanced experience among the workers of the city.

in 1975, the city trade union council gave some 50 lectures on theoretical study which were attended by more than 60,000 people. it ran 12 study courses on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought for part-time tutors in theoretical study and started a series of broadcasts to coach workers in the study.

the council has established a spare-time university where study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is combined with systematic study of the basic theory of marxism in a year and a half course.

the council set up an advanced worker-tutor group in 1975. the group has written 460 articles and given 560 lectures on the study of marxism-leninism to workers at the grassroots units.

led by party organizations at all levels and helped by the city trade union council, part-time theoretical workers in kwangchow have played a positive role in

helping workers with their study of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the worker theorists gave lectures on the history of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools, joined the masses in criticizing lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius and wrote articles. and revolutionary poems.

during the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they took the lead in making social investigations, did their utmost to reach a thorough understanding of marxism by combining the study of theory with practice, and criticised the novel "water margin" as teaching-material by negative example.

the trade union council also cooperated with party organizations at various levels in doing ideological and political work among the workers.

THEATRICAL WORKS

Socialist Theater Arts Flourish in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

national theatrical festivals which staged more than 500 theatrical items of opera, drama, music, dancing, chuyi (ballad-singing, story-telling and cross-talk) and puppet shows in peking in the past two years show how china's socialist theatre is flowering and advancing.

items are selected for the national festivals from presentations in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

included in the 1974-75 shows were adaptations of model revolutionary theatrical works in 48 local opera forms, about 100 new plays and new local operas on diverse themes. they were performed 1,440 times in all.

these festivals were bigger and involved more artistes than any since the founding of new china. the new items were far more and workers, peasants and soldiers praised their topicality and breath of people's life. they reflected the gains of the revolution in literature and art as exemplified by the model revolutionary theatrical works.

local opera forms have made some advances by assimilating the experience in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works in implementing the principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new". since almost each province, municipality and autonomous region has its own popular local opera form using the dialect of the area or nationality, their adaptation of model revolutionary theatrical works extends the influence of such works. local opera forms have created new melodies and improved standard melodies to convey the revolutionary ideas and feelings of the worker, peasant and soldier heroes while retaining the special local flavour.

uighur nationality artistes in sinkiang adapted "the red lantern", a model revolutionary peking opera, into a new version in their language with traditional music. they used the tunes of the traditional folk music twelve mucams which have been done as symphonic adaptations to create the local opera form. the uighur version of "the red lantern" was staged and highly appraised in peking and recorded in a colour film.

the new items centre on class struggle, the two-line struggle and the heroic deeds of people in all walks of life.

all 96 new operas and plays took class struggle as the key link. some use episodes from past revolutionary struggles and most of them describe the current life and struggles in industry, agriculture, commerce, culture, education and health work. they praise such new socialist things as the revolution in education, workers, peasants and soldiers entering colleges, school graduates going to hilly and rural areas, the revolution in medical and health work as well as barefoot doctors. all 35 new plays mirror contemporary struggles. "battle in the shipyard" shows how a 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessel is built on a small berth by chinese workers who rely on their own efforts, a spirit encouraged by the cultural revolution. "by the liehma river" describes life in the countryside and the efforts of commune peasants to learn from tachai and remake nature. "young people in a mountain village" and "the main lesson" tell about school graduates who settle in the mountain areas and countryside to temper themselves in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. another new play "declare war on old ideas" presents the two-line struggle in education.

worker, peasant and soldier heroes are the central figures on china's socialist stage today. before the cultural revolution emperors and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties dominated the stage. this significant change is clear in the theatrical festivals. artistes have studied seriously the experience in creating model revolutionary theatrical works and made great efforts to portray worker.

peasant and soldier heroes in their new operas and plays during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the items portray a number of worker, peasant and soldier heroes who keep to the party's basic line, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and struggle bravely to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. among them are worker heroes who have high aspirations, dare to open a new path and adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance in developing china's socialist industry; exemplary peasants who set the pace for other commune members in reshaping the land and transforming the rural areas by hard work; commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army who maintain high revolutionary vigilance and stand guard in defence of the motherland as well as school graduates in the rural areas who do their best to change old ideas, customs and habits and narrow the gaps between workers and peasants, town and countryside and manual and mental labour in building a new socialist countryside. they are representative of thousands upon thousands of outstanding people who have come to the fore in china's socialist revolution and construction.

the artistes have made great efforts to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. some playwrights and composers have moved with their families to the countryside or other grassroots units. others go to factories, mines, oilfields, rural and pastoral areas and army units for two to three years. in these ways the artistes and writers change their ideas and feelings and remould their world outlook. they develop a higher sense of revolutionary responsibility in presenting workers, peasants and soldiers effectively. the life and struggles of the masses are the rich source of their creative work.

most of the performers at the theatrical festivals were young worker, peasant and soldier artistes, typical of china's socialist stage today. they play most of the leading roles. many solo singers, dancers and musician are under 20 years of age. the cultural revolution has transformed the consciousness of veteran artistes. they stage theatrical items and eagerly pass on their experience to young artistes to help develop socialist literature and art.

artistes regulary tour factories, mines, rural areas and army barracks to perform for the masses. more than 60 percent of the performances by the model revolutionary theatrical production groups every year are given at grassroots units. sometimes a single performance draws an audience of 10,000. theatrical troupes taking part in the national festivals also present their items at grassroots units at that time. many theatrical troupes have made innovations in staging, lighting, and props to facilitate performance in hilly and rural areas, factories and mines. the

theatrical troupe of shantung province brought to peking the portable, collapsible stage it uses. this, plus costumes and props can all be carried in a lorry and the stage can be assembled in a quarter of an hour. the troupe was warmly welcomed by the peasants when they gave performances on peking's outskirts.

NEW FILMS

New Chinese Films To Be Shown During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

more than 20 new films will be shown in various parts of china during the spring festival which begins this year on january 31.

they include a film recording a model revolutionary theatrical work, four feature films and a number of animated, documentary and science films.

"pan shih wan", a colour film, is based on the revolutionary modern peking opera of the same name as performed by the peking opera troupe of shanghai. while faithful to the stage version, the artistry of the film has been raised to a new level in presenting the heroic image of lu chang-hai, leader of a militia company on a sea island.

the colour film "enthusiasm bubbles in mountains" is set in an iron mine in northeast china and deals with how a work team of the chinese people's liberation army and miners engage in sharp and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in industry in getting the mine back into production after it is liberated by the army during the liberation war period (1946-1949).

other colour feature films include "a memorable struggle" which describes the complicated struggle against open and hidden class enemies by a work team of the chinese people's liberation army going to a rural area to buy grain after the army captures a city during the liberation war.

"spring in the desert", another colour feature film, shows herdsmen of mongolian nationality transforming a desert to create a new pastoral area as they learn from the national pace-setting tachai brigade under party leadership.

"ah yung", a feature film, tells of a little red guard who joins a production team in collective labour during his summer vacation and carries out struggle against landlord sabotage.

"the main lesson", an animated film adapted from a play of the same name, shows poor and lower-middle peasants educating school graduates in the storm of class struggle.

colour documentaries to be shown include "we are sun flowers", "build tachai-type counties throughout china -- the national learn-from-tachai conference" and "the third national sports meet", "sinkiang that unites for struggle".

among the colour science films are "humate fertilizers", "petroleum exploration" and "a survey of hsisha islands".

SHIPPING AND PORT FACILITIES

China's Shipping and Port Facilities Expanded

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

china registered a 29-fold increase in the amount of cargoes handled by ocean-going, coastal and yangtze river shipping and a 16-fold increase in that handled by nine major coastal ports in 1975 compared with 1950, the year following the birth of new china, as a result of the country's economic growth and expansion of foreign trade.

in 1973-75, 40 deep-water wharves or berths to accommodate ships of 10,000 tons and above were added in the nine major coastal ports -- talien, chinhuangtao, tientsin, yentai, tsingtao, lienyunkang, shanghai, whampoa and chanchiang.

in addition, these ports have added a number of berths for ships under 10,000 tons as well as railways, roads, refuelling, water supply, power supply and telecommunication facilities, loading and unloading machinery, and new docks for repairing 10,000-ton class ships.

the number of new deep-water wharves, berths and docks completed in 1973-75 exceeds the sum total for 1950-72. when these projects go into full operation, they will more than double the cargo handling capacity

of the nine major coastal ports compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

twentyfour ports along the yangtze, china's biggest waterway, have been enlarged or newly built. nearly 400 wharves and berths have been built or enlarged. loading and unloading is in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized.

since the start of the cultural revolution when the shipbuilders repudiated liu shao-chi's fallacy "it is better to buy a ship than build one, and better still to charter it than buy it", china has built many 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessels using domestic material and equipment. other major projects completed include floating docks for 10,000-ton class ships, 10,000-ton suction dredgers, 500-ton self-propelled floating cranes and 500-cubic metre bucket ladder dredgers.

with the big advances in the shipbuilding industry, the aggregate deadweight tonnage of china's coastal and yangtze river ships is now more than seven times that for 1950.

china's ocean-going merchant fleet was started after liberation almost from scratch. chinese freighters now call at 322 ports in 86 countries and regions, and the deadweight tonnage of ocean-going ships has multiplied.

to meet the growing needs for ship officers, the shipping departments have established many workers' colleges, including some run aboard ships, where seamen are trained as captains, chief mates and chief engineers.

there are many navigable rivers in china's hinterland and good harbours along the coast. but before liberation only 70,000 kilometres of the rivers were navigable and channels of the yangtze remained in disrepair for many years. small and worn-out ships were in use along the coast and the yangtze and loading and unloading was done by back breaking labour. the handling capacity of the harbours was low.

inland shipping has greatly increased since liberation thanks to the work done on harnessing the main rivers and their tributaries. ships can now ply many formerly narrow channels with swift currents, dangerous shoals and hidden reefs.

large-scale harnessing work has been undertaken along the yangtze. the shipping capacity of this important artery is now 32 times that in the early post-liberation period. large numbers of new buoys have been installed to make night navigation possible. all the buoys are electrically or electronically controlled. the yangtze estuary channel was made navigable recently after 15 months of dredging. the imperialist experts had asserted that the dredging was impossible.

motor vessels can now sail from shanghai, the estuary of the yangtze river, through the yangtze gorges right up to yipin in szechwan province all the year round. ten thousand-ton vessels can sail right up to nanking and 25,000-ton ships can enter the yangtze estuary channel on rising tides.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Shanghai Research into Medical Equipment Produces New Devices

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 31, 1976)

a number of new medical instruments up to advanced standards have been devised by the shanghai medical equipment and instrument research institute.

among them is a high-resolution colour scintillation scanner, used for diagnosing various kinds of cancer, a surgical laser for ear, nose, throat and other operations, and an automatic bio-chemical blood analyzer that provides an accurate and rapid analysis of liver function from a small blood sample.

these instruments are among the 50 research projects undertaken by the institute in cooperation with factories and other research institutes in the past three years. founded in 1972 the institute has devised many medical instruments of advanced standards in a short period because its members place scientific research in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers and involve the masses in research work. more than half the research workers have gone to over 80 factories to do scientific research with workers and cadres in a three-in-one combination basis.

scientists and technicians of the institute failed in their first attempt to make a surgical laser because they did not pay serious attention to the opinions of the workers. led by the party organization they analyzed the failure and asked the workers to discuss the design once again. helped by workers, who gave many valuable suggestions on designing and manufacturing, as well as medical workers and other units, they made china's first surgical laser in six months and put it to clinical use.

extensive investigations are often made in factories, rural areas and hospitals. research topics include medical instruments urgently needed for the prevention and treatment of diseases for the workers, peasants and soldiers, especially those which meet the immediate needs in the countryside. they devised a medical mini-refrigerator, which operates on chemical reaction instead of electricity for use in rural areas. they recently made a miniature laser therapeutic unit to treat gynaecological complaints in the countryside during medical tours.

TIBET

New Tibetan Almanac Welcomed by Emancipated Serfs and Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 31, 1976)

china's tibet autonomous region has put out an amply illustrated almanac for 1976, the year of the fire dragon on the tibetan calendar.

made available in all parts of tibet before new year's eve, the almanac, which is written in the popular language, is a compilation of facts and general information on agriculture and animal husbandry. it has been given an instant welcome by the emancipated serfs and herdsmen.

it lists the experience and important achievements of the tibetan peasantry over the past few years, how they transformed natural environment by relying on the collective economy of the people's commune, how they learned from tachai, and the latest techniques they have introduced in agriculture and animal husbandry.

in includes a general meteorological forecast for the whole region in 1976, and a specific month-by-month weather forecast for each district in the region. also included is astronomical and meteorological information.

the traditional tibetan almanac dates back 1,300 years. the new publication is a summation of the experience accumulated by the tibetan working people in their protracted struggle against nature. on the basis of the geography and other natural conditions of the tibetan plateau, the almanac forecasts wind, rainfall, hail and frost for the various months of the year. in high and cold tibet where the climate is

capricious and the frost-free period is short, the almanac is an important guide to agricultural production and animal husbandry.

in old tibet, however, the dalai ruling clique filled the almanac with feudal and superstitious trash and, using it as a tool to deceive the working people.

the old almanac was revised after the democratic reform in tibet. the work has made fast progress since the start of the cultural revolution. in line with chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present", the almanac staff deleted the feudal and superstitious trash and made a systematic study and scientific summary of the rich experience of the tibetan working people as a cultural heritage of the chinese nation.

in the course of compiling the new tibetan almanac, the staff members interviewed commune peasants and herdsmen to collect their opinions, noted the salient features of the different localities in farming, and collected folk experience in meteorological observation. experienced peasants and herdsmen were invited to help with the work.

central government departments concerned helped the autonomous region in the work of putting out the new almanac.

TAIWAN

Taiwan Agriculture Deteriorates

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

taiwan's agriculture under the reactionary rule of the chiang clique has been in recession for 11 years running, according to reports from taipei. agricultural production on the island in this period has decreased year after year.

taiwan papers reported the annual increase rate of agricultural production had dropped to 0.8 percent in 1974. the total index of agricultural production in 1975 had dropped by 2.2 percent from 1974, with a decrease in the output of agricultural crops of 1.4 percent, in live-stock breeding of 10.1 percent and in timber output of 9.9 percent.

the constant decrease in agricultural production in taiwan has meant a shortfall in meeting the needs of the people. reports show that in recent years, annual rice output has met only half the provincial requirement while other staples such as wheat, soyabean and maize have had to be imported. taiwan imported 2.86 million tons of cereals in 1974 and 3.47 million tons in 1975. the 1976 import is estimated at 3.93 million tons, a record for grain imports in taiwan. the chiang clique's "central daily news" admits that taiwan's grain imports have increased 12 fold in the past decade.

the subtropical climate of taiwan province with its abundant rainfall favours all year round plant cultivation. in the past, the taiwan rice output met not only local needs but also some export orders. but now, with the shrinking agricultural production, taiwan can no longer meet its own grain needs. this is the inevitable result of the chiang clique's quisling colonial economic policies. the chiang clique has turned taiwan into an export capital playground and a source of super-exploited cheap labour by foreign monopoly capitalists and trans-national corporations. the reckless building of foreign-financed factories and plants and the roads to service them has resulted in an annual loss of more than 4,000 hectares of farmland and a serious decrease in the number of farmers. reports show that some 40,000 peasants leave the countryside every year. the average age of the peasants of taiwan province is now 45. "the village labourers are getting older and older" and "no younger ones want to stay", the press remarks.

the costs for agricultural production in taiwan is high, and the chiang clique collects from the peasants extortionate taxes and levies of numerous kinds, including a feudal type land tax. the peasants get very little from their year round toil and sometimes end the season in debt. the general trend is to leave

the land, another important factor in the diminished agricultural production on the island.

the chiang clique issued an order that all uncultivated farmland must be put to use before december 1, 1975 or else taxes on it would be quadrupled. this proved of no avail, however. large tracts of farmland remained uncultivated by the end of last year. two-thirds of the 950,000 peasant households in taiwan now depend on loans to keep their families going. in desperation, peasants in some areas have risen in resistance against the reactionary rule of the chiang clique.

in the face of the agricultural crisis, chiang ching-kuo has lamented that "when industry is in a bad way, agriculture can make up for it; if agricultural output is going down, the consequences are unimaginable". to free itself from the crisis, the chiang clique called an "economic meeting" in the spring of last year with the alleged aim of actively promoting "the development of agriculture". but a year later it finds the agricultural crisis intensified.

finding no way out, the chiang clique could but continue to deescalate its planned "increase rate" for this year's agricultural production. so, an ever-worsening recession in taiwan's agricultural production is expected.

SPORTS

Long Distance Running Contest Held in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 29, 1976)

a long distance running contest was held here on the morning of january 25 as part of a mass winter sports activities programme.

sponsored by the "wen hui pao", the "liberation daily", "little red guards" newspaper, the shanghai people's broadcasting station, the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league and the municipal physical culture and sports committee, the contest included men's 10,000 metres and women's 3,500 metres, middle school boy students' 10,000 metres, middle school girl students' 5,000 metres, primary school boy pupils' 5,000 metres and primary school girl pupils' 3,500 metres. the more than 2,000 participants included workers, peasants, students, office cadres and men of the people's liberation army.

spectators lined the route to cheer the runners who, in turn, encouraged one another to put up their best performance. women runners showed up well. su kun-ying, the mother of three children and a worker at the no. three pharmaceutical factory, came first in the women's 3,500 metres.

long distance running has a mass basis as a traditional winter sport. winter runners can be seen practicing every morning on the streets and in small lanes, in school grounds and on the highways. 1.4 million young people this year took part in symbolic distance running, with one group covering 5,000 kilometres or more in a given period. organized by party organizations at various levels, the runners took as a model the all-conquering and heroic tenacity of the chinese mountaineering expedition and worked hard to temper their will and build up their physical endurance. the participants of the running contest were selected from among the many sports enthusiasts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Academy of Sciences Gives Banquet for Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a banquet here at noon today for dr. robert henry frater, radio astronomer of the sydney university of australia, and his family.

dr. robert henry frater has come for a friendly visit to china and for academic exchanges at the invitation of the peking astronomical observatory of the chinese academy of sciences. the australian guests are to tour nanking, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian-Chinese Friendship Association Founded

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jan. 28, 1976)

the austrian-chinese friendship association has been founded in innsbruck.

as announced at its inaugural meeting on january 26, the association will promote mutual understanding and friendship between the austrian and chinese peoples.

the chinese documentary film, "a new look by the side of the red flag canal" was shown and welcomed at the inaugural meeting.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Meets Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

president michel micombero of the republic of burundi on january 27 received charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bujumbura lin sung and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him at the presidential palace, according to a report from bujumbura.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian National Assembly President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 28, 1976)

salomon tandeng muna, president of the national assembly of cameroon, called at the chinese embassy here today to express his sincere and deep sympathy for the death of premier chou en-lai.

the president has just come back from a tour of the country.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

New Ambassador of German Democratic Republic
to China Presents Credentials to NPC
Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

helmut liebrmann, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present were yu chan, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and hsiang chung-pu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, of the foreign ministry.

also present were heinz bauer, counsellor of the embassy of the german democratic republic here, and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND TIMOR

Indonesian Authorities Must End Aggression
Against East Timor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

the indonesian government has of late stepped up its military aggression against the democratic republic of east timor in defiance of condemnation by world public opinion and the u.n. and security council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of indonesian armed forces from east timor. this has further revealed the wild ambition of the indonesian government to annex east timor.

according to a monitor's report from darwin, nicolau lobato, prime minister of the democratic republic of east timor, said in a broadcast yesterday that from 3 a.m. to 5 p.m. on january 27, eight indonesian warships and two planes were bombarding intensely the area of betano port. a lot of indonesian soldiers advanced towards the village of sameh after their landing. instead of respecting the u.n. resolution and withdrawing its armed forces from east timor, lobato said, indonesia has on the contrary intensified attacks continuously to slaughter once again the local population. he added that

indonesia has committed crimes against the people of east timor and that the world should not be indifferent towards these crimes.

for centuries the people of east timor have been fighting against the portuguese colonialists. last november saw the proclamation of the founding of the democratic republic of east timor. however, harbouring the ambition of annexing a sovereign state, the indonesian government has flagrantly dispatched troops in a large-scale armed invasion against the new republic.

in order to apologize for their criminal aggression, the indonesian authorities have created all kinds of pretexts. they have even declared that indonesia "has no territorial ambition" and that "the future of east timor should be determined by the east timorese people". these fine words are merely lies to cover up the indonesian authorities' aggressive actions. if the indonesian government had no territorial ambition, how would it explain the fact that it has dispatched thousands upon thousands of armed troops, mobilized aircraft, artillery and warships, captured the capital and many cities, towns and villages of east timor and murdered a great number of east timorese people including many women and children, with the indonesian troops still hanging on in the territory of the democratic republic of east timor up till now? the indonesian authorities' declaration that the future of east timor should be determined by the east timorese people is but a fraudulent game. no one will believe that under the bayonet of the indonesian occupational troops, there will be a free expression of the real will of the east timorese people, who want to drive out the aggressors and safeguard the independence of east timor.

under the leadership of the revolutionary front for independent east timor (fretilin), the east timorese people have waged a heroic and unyielding resistance against the indonesian aggression. holding high the banner of "independence or death", they are fighting in defence of their national independence. according to recent reports from east timor, large areas in east timor are still under the control of the fretilin, whose armed forces have continued hitting hard at the indonesian invaders in the countryside and mountainous areas.

the just struggle of the east timorese people has won widespread sympathy and support in the world. public opinion in many countries, especially those of the third world, has vehemently denounced indonesia's aggression. resolutions have been adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council demanding that all countries respect east timor's territorial integrity and its people's right to self-determination and that the indonesian government withdraw its armed troops without delay.

the chinese government and people have repeatedly and strongly condemned the indonesian government for its aggression against the democratic republic of east timor. they hold that the indonesian government should withdraw its aggressor troops from east timor immediately and unconditionally and cease its intervention of any kind in east timorese affairs. the chinese government and people resolutely support the east timorese people's just struggle. they are convinced that so long as the east timorese people with a glorious tradition of struggle enhance their unity and persevere in protracted armed struggle, they will surely win genuine national independence.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Documentary Film Presented to Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jan. 28, 1976)

six copies of the chinese colour documentary film, "warm welcome to prime minister burnham", were presented to the guyana government here today by hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, on behalf of the chinese government.

a ceremony was held at the building of the guyana foreign ministry.. rudy collins, permanent secretary of the ministry, expressed thanks for the gift in the name of the guyana government.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds New Year Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 29, 1976)

a new year party was held here this afternoon by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). those present at the party expressed their determination to work for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause in its text.

speaking at the party, hisao kuroda, chairman of the association, said: "we must urge the japanese government to firmly make up its mind to conclude as soon as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty." he condemned soviet foreign minister gromyko's intimidation with regard to the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. kuroda expressed the hope that the japanese government would not bow to the soviet intimidation, but, in the spirit of independence, determinedly conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause in its text.

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, said in a toast that efforts should be made to bring about as early as possible a japan-china treaty including in its text the sixth clause and seventh (anti-hegemony) clause of the japan-china joint statement. he wished lasting friendship to the japanese and chinese peoples.

attending the party were about 300 people of all walks of life including seimin miyazaki, shosaku itai and tokumatsu sakamoto. mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

the romanian government trade delegation led by ion patan, deputy prime minister of the government of romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng and minister and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including kao lu, hsi chao-ming and chao chih-chien.

. romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present. .

while in peking, the delegation visited the peking heavy electric machinery plant and the exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Soviet Ravings Against British Statesmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1976)

recent soviet ravings against british statesmen is a new example showing that to the soviet revisionists, truth-telling is not a virtue to extol, but an evil to blame, and he is to be cursed who talks about facts, says a signed article in the "people's daily" today.

the article points out that british conservative leader mrs. margaret thatcher was telling the truth when she cited facts on january 19 to show that the soviet union is massively increasing its armament and is putting "guns before butter". in her speech, mrs. thatcher also warned against "illusory detente" and urged britain and western europe to strengthen their defence against soviet threat. "this has so enraged the soviet revisionists that they give vent to their fury with hysterical outbursts, coming out immediately with protests, articles, etc.," the article says.

"it is indeed out of the ordinary that when a little truth was told by someone the soviet revisionists should fly into such a temper. this serves only to accentuate their mortal fear of the exposure of facts," the article says.

but no amount of verbal blast can cover up hard facts. far too often has the feverish soviet arms expansion been exposed and denounced in all parts of the world, the article says, adding that everybody knows today that the soviet union's military spending has exceeded that of the united states, though its national income is only half of the u.s. total.

the article continues: "the soviet revisionists charged that the british conservative leaders were driven by 'nightmares' and the british press was spreading 'shopworn' propaganda against the soviet union. they thought that their charges could give one the impression that all british arguments are unfounded, and therefore need no refutation. but one may ask: isn't the soviet union acting the expansionist everywhere in its rivalry for hegemony with the united states? isn't it increasing its military capabilities in excess of its defence needs to pose a threat to the west european countries? isn't it making use of pro-soviet forces to intervene in the internal affairs of portugal? isn't it taking advantage of the situation in southern europe to plant itself in spain and italy? hasn't it substantially increased its naval force to create trouble in the mediterranean and atlantic waters? hasn't it shipped arms and men to the far-away land of angola?"

the article recalls that adolf hitler, in his bid for more "lebensraum" and the domination of europe, had in prewar years vigorously prepared for war under vows for peace. alert to the fast militarization of nazi german industries and economic life, winston churchill warned people of the dangers arising from hitler's policy. the then british conservative leader thus invited vociferous attacks from the nazis. history now seems to repeat itself as the soviet revisionists, truly in hitler's tradition, are uttering the same invectives to bully the british statesmen who give no credence to "detente".

"it is clear that truth is not in favour of the soviet revisionists. their ravings only reveal their guilty conscience," the article says. "they flied into fits of rage, thinking that public opinion that upholds justice would be silenced. but they have accomplished the very opposite. rebuffing their charges, mrs. thatcher said, 'i shall go on telling the facts, always.' the soviet revisionists seem to be helpless again in face of facts, as facts always speak louder than lies," the article concludes.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kampala, Jan. 29, 1976)

ugandan president idi amin received and had a cordial and friendly talk here with chinese ambassador to uganda ke pu-hai on january 27.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Leaders of Marxist-Leninist Parties, Foreign Friends Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1976)

leaders of some marxist-leninist parties, their wives and some other foreign friends sent telegrams or letters recently to comrade teng ying-chao, comrade chou en-lai's old comrade-in-arms and widow, expressing grievous condolences on the passing away of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter from comrade thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, says, "comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary. he granted a tremendous help to the communist party of burma and the burmese revolution. his death is an enormous loss not only for the communist party of china but also for all the political parties and organizations which uphold marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the communist party of burma included.

"let us turn grief into strength, learn from the brilliant example of comrade chou en-lai, and redouble our effort in the struggle for fulfilling the unaccomplished cause of the proletarian revolution in burma, china and the rest of the world excl."

the telegram from comrade edward f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), and his wife comrade j.a. hill, reads, "dearest comrade teng ying-chao our personal heartfelt sympathy in your tragic loss."

the letter from comrade kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland, says, "i learnt, with extreme grief, of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of

the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and your dearest. ... please accept profound regards from me, who had the honour to be acquainted with comrade chou en-lai and who personally felt his wisdom, modesty, and tremendous warmth and attention for the revolutionary activities in poland."

the letter from comrades khieu ponnary and ieng thirith says, "the news on the death of comrade chou en-lai, a lofty leader of the great chinese people, fills us with extreme grief. comrade chou en-lai devoted his valuable life unconditionally and wholly to his motherland, to the chinese people, to the communist party of china and to the chinese proletariat.

"moreover, comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding hero of the international proletariat. comrade chou en-lai worked painstakingly day and night for the people's democratic revolution and socialist revolution the world over. and particularly for the national liberation struggle of the weak and small countries which were bullied by imperialism and colonialism, comrade chou en-lai was their active supporter and staunch guard."

the letter continues, "for us the cambodian people, comrade chou en-lai was our most intimate, most sincere and great comrade-in-arms. he was a builder of the great militant unity and great fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese people. throughout our cambodia, from the vast plains to remote hilly areas, everyone knows that comrade chou en-lai was their great comrade-in-arms. especially after the coup d'etat staged by the treacherous clique in march 18, 1970, comrade chou en-lai unconditionally devoted his energy to the revolutionary cause of our cambodia. all these will become shining chapters in the history of the relations between our two countries; at the same time, they will be remembered deep in the heart of everyone of us for ever and ever."

the letter from american friends ruth coe and frank coe says, "we wish to express to you our heartfelt condolences and sympathy on the death of your beloved husband, comrade chou en-lai. when such a great revolutionary passes away, grief can only be profound, not only in china but throughout the world.

"we were fortunate in having the opportunity of talking with or listening to the premier many times. we treasure the memory of these occasions, which were of great help to us politically and ideologically. comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian internationalist; and we, along with many, many other foreign comrades, owe him a high debt of gratitude."

the letter from american friend sol adler and british friend pat adler says, "we wish to convey our deepest condolences to you over your grievous loss. we trust that you will draw strength from grief and that comrade chou en-lai's immortal achievements will not only be a permanent consolation but also continue to be a source of inspiration to you, as to all of us."

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITULATIONISM AND REVISIONISM

On Lin Piao's Capitulationism

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 28, 1976)

Recently, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." He also said, "Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chü I Hall /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung I Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment." Here, Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out that revisionism is at one with capitulationism. Those who practice revisionism are inevitably capitulationists who betray the revolution and serve as hired ruffians to the reactionaries. This is a common feature of revisionists. The criticism of this ancient revisionist Sung Chiang in the Water Margin makes us see more clearly the reactionary features of this modern revisionist Lin Piao.

I

Lin Piao was a capitulationist of the period of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. After he wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat, he followed and pushed the revisionist line, and practiced class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism in foreign relations.

The democratic revolution of China was an armed revolution against armed counter-revolution. "We know that in China, without armed struggle, there is no standing for the proletariat, the people and the Communist Party, and there is not the victory of the revolution." Therefore, in the period of democratic revolution, whether we took up arms to set up the workers and

peasants' armed regime, to smash the state apparatus of the landlord-comprador bourgeoisie and to seize political power, or opposed the establishm of revolutionary base areas and abandoned armed seizure of political power wa a key question in the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Right capitulationist line.

Back in the days of the Chingkangshan struggle, Lin Piao had opposed the workers and peasants' armed regime. He was skeptical about "how long can the red flag fly" and spread pessimism. During the war of resistance against Japan, he stood on the side of Wang Ming's Right capitulationist line, and opposed the Party's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our hands on the United Front. He clamored for the "unification" of the Communist Party into Chiang Kai-shek's "Central Government" and the "unification" of the 8th Route Army and the New Fourth Army into Chiang Kai-shek's "headquarters." He worshippe and capitulated to the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie represented by Chiang Kai-shek. Not long after the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, Lin Piao again actively pushed Liu Shao-ch'i's capitulationist line based on a "new stage of peace and democracy." He vociferously spread illusions for peace and advocated "the need to prepare for the transformation of armed struggle into the unarmed struggle of the masses and parliamentary struggle." He even declared his intention to turn the army into "the nation army." During the Liberation War, Lin Piao was afraid of the enemy as thoug he were a tiger, and dared not fight strategic battles of decision. On a number of occasions, he was antagonistic to Chairman Mao's operational policy. This series of activities clearly showed that in the period of democratic revolution, Lin Piao was cowed by the enemy who appeared to be strong, and he followed the Right capitulationist road against armed seizure of political power.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the storm of armed revolution destroyed the old state apparatus and set up the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this new historical period, whether to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and to launch uninterrupted attacks against the bourgeoisie or to comply with the need of the bourgeoisie take the capitalist road and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie constituted the focal point of the struggle between Marxism and revisionism, between Chairman Mao's revolutionar line and the capitulationist line.

During this period, Lin Piao represented the wish of the new and old bourgeoisie and tried his utmost to uphold the old system in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. He frenziedly opposed the socialist revolution and pushed class capitulationism with redoubled effort. He advocated the ways of Confucius and Mencius "to administer national affairs and give peace to the country," and opposed the general line of the Party for the transition period and the change of the old relations of production. He nonsensically said that among the various relations of production in the world, "we should adopt the kind that can raise production," and clamored that "state ownership is not as good as collective ownership, collective ownership is not as good as working on one's own, and working on one's own is not as good as the illegal households." He maliciously attacked

the Party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune as "Left in all respects," "excessive" and "overdone," and advocated doing things according to bourgeois "conventions."

When a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao put forward the counter-revolutionary political program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" and advocated "restoring the old order and changing the system." He wanted to push the Confucianist line of restoration and regression and "change the socialist system." The program of the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique entitled "Outline of Project '571'" was a confession of their practice of revisionism and capitulationism in the whole period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this plan for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, they wantonly vilified the revolutionary history of our Party in half a century under the leadership of Chairman Mao, obliterated at one stroke the great victories won by the protracted heroic struggle of the people of the whole country, maliciously attacked the socialist new things, and frenziedly clamored for the need "to truly emancipate politically and economically" the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists, or to change politically and economically the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the landlord-comprador bourgeoisie, and the socialist system into the capitalist system. How vividly the capitulationist faction under Lin Piao had bared its repulsive features here!

In foreign relations, in the face of imperialism, Lin Piao consistently pushed national capitulationism in a vain attempt to guide China to conform to the interests of imperialism, to turn China into an imperialist colony, and to transform the Chinese people into colonial slaves. During the War of Resistance against Japan, the Japanese bandits ran wild in our fatherland, and practiced killing, burning, raping and looting everywhere. This was evidently the practice of savage aggression by Japanese imperialism against China! All Chinese people with the sense of national integrity fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy, were full of righteous indignation, and rose in great vigor to offer resistance. But Lin Piao and company brazen-facedly said that "the occupation of China by Japan" was "a salutary war" and openly defended Japanese fascism. This was the simon-pure philosophy of Chinese traitors.

When the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War began, Lin Piao worshipped and was afraid of the United States. On the ground that "China has just been stabilized," he resisted the wise decision of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on sending the Volunteers to resist the United States and aid Korea. He maliciously attacked the just struggle of the Chinese people against the United States in aid of Korea as "Blanquism," "opportunism and adventurism." These fallacies and counter-revolutionary behavior of Lin Piao's are a shameless betrayal of proletarian internationalism and patriotism!

After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique brought about the degeneration of the first socialist country personally built by Lenin into social-imperialism, Lin Piao behaved like a fly that went after foul oder and fell headlong into the embrace of Soviet revisionism. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique openly

declared that they wanted to hold "secret negotiations" with Soviet revisionism. They looked upon the procurement of Soviet revisionist support as a "basic condition" for unleashing the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. They vainly attempted to "draw on the strength of the Soviet Union to hold down the other forces at home and abroad," so that they could set up the feudal, comprador, fascist hereditary dynasty of the Lin family under the "nuclear protective umbrella" of Soviet revisionism, and turn China into a colony of Soviet social-imperialism. This fully showed that Lin Piao was a blacksheep of the nation who consistently prostrated himself at the foot of imperialism and social-imperialism.

From the above facts, we clearly see that the revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao is also an out-and-out capitulationist line that fuses class capitulationism and national capitulationism in the same crucible as a grotesque whole.

II

The exposure and criticism of the reactionary features of this modern capitulationist Lin Piao is of some advantage to our understanding to the full extent that revisionism is capitulationism, thus raising our consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism.

When Chairman Mao criticized the opportunist line within the Party, he had again and again pointed out that Right opportunism is capitulationism. Thirty years ago, when Chairman Mao criticized Browder's revisionism in his "Telegram to Comrade William Z. Foster," he told us that revisionism is capitulationism.

The reason that revisionism inevitably leads to capitulationism is that the class essence of revisionism "is for guiding the proletariat to conform to the private interests of a group or a faction of the bourgeoisie."

Politically, revisionism betrays the fundamental interests of the proletariat to conform to bourgeois needs. It advocates the "theory of productive forces," the "theory of class conciliation" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," opposes the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and capitulates to the bourgeoisie. Before the proletariat comes to power, "it guides the proletariat to fit in with the inthoroughness of bourgeois reformism" and lures the workers away from class struggle and into abandoning the revolutionary task of armed seizure of political power. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the revisionists invariably directly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. They nonsensically say that the revolutionary task of socialism has been accomplished, and the principal task left is to develop production. They try to abolish with all ways and means the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Lin Piao opposed taking class struggle as the key link, and vainly attempted to use the so-called "general line of cherishing the people, administering national affairs, giving stability to the country, and winning and keeping the empire" in place of the basic line of the Party. In fact,

they use the pretext of developing production to restore capitalism. Lenin pointed out, "Forgetting class struggle means falling toward capital and the bourgeoisie and opposing the workers." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 342) The facts show that "what they advocate is actually not any socialist line but the capitalist line."

Ideologically, revisionism betrays Marxism and uses bourgeois theory as a substitute for the ideological weapon of the proletariat in battle. As was pointed out by Lenin, "In philosophy, revisionism runs after the 'science' taught by the bourgeoisie." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 3) "As far as its content is concerned, this faction does not require any course of development and formation, because it is directly reproduced in socialist publications from bourgeois publications." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 225) Under the pretext that times have changed, they suggest that the Marxist-Leninist principles are already "out of date" and want "to create something new and different." Actually, what they peddle is nothing more than the junk of the bourgeoisie.

Lin Piao's revisionism is a hodgepodge of reactionary ideas for all times and for all countries. Lin Piao not only prostrated himself at the foot of the bourgeoisie, but also begged from the ghost of Confucius who lived more than 2,000 years ago. He nonsensically said that "Confucius and Mencius as well as Marx and Lenin" "followed the same principle." He used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to replace and tamper with Marxism-Leninism. He took the "Four Books" as "the blueprint of political thought," and wanted to set up a feudal fascist dynasty according to the reactionary political thought of the Confucian school, thus creating a theoretical basis for pulling back China to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society.

Organizationally, revisionism is the political force of the bourgeoisie as well as the agent of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movement. The revisionists invariably promote secessionism, attack the proletarian revolutionaries, sow discord and sabotage proletarian unity in a vain attempt to weaken the combat effectiveness of the proletariat.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique won over mountain strongholds, promoted factionalism, and used "self as the dividing line to distinguish the good from the bad." They publicized that "those who are good to me are good people and those who are wicked to me are wicked people." They vainly attempted to split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks, and sabotage the unity of the country and of the people. Lin Piao even personally wrote, "The warlords, politicians, hooligans, party scoundrels, careerists, etc., should all be united with." This was a most wonderful confession.

Lenin pointed out, "Opportunists are bourgeois elements opposed to the proletarian revolution. In time of peace, they stay within the political party of the workers to stealthily carry out bourgeois work, but in time of crisis, they promptly become the overt ally of the whole bourgeoisie united as one (from the conservative to the most radical and democratic, from the liberal to the ecclesiastical)." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 91) As a counter-revolutionary faction consisting of demons and monsters hidden within the revolutionary ranks, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique adopted the

double-faced tactics (with both the positive side and the negative side). At ordinary times, they feigned "an attitude" "by keeping quiet for a while at first" and "appearing to be very fair." They hid in a dark corner to carry out counter-revolutionary hush-hush activities and to watch and assess the direction of the wind in order to make the strike. Once they thought that the time was ripe, they would lay violent hands on the Party and the people with madness grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, and launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to sink the revolutionary people in a blood bath.

It is not difficult to see that the complete revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao in the period of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship was in the final analysis designed for total capitulation to the bourgeoisie politically, ideologically and organizationally.

III

The exposure and criticism of this typical modern capitulationist Lin Piao is also of great significance to us for clearly understanding the inter-relations between class capitulation and national capitulation and to strengthen the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism.

Class capitulation and national capitulation are interconnected. Chairman Mao long ago pointed out, "After the birth of this monster imperialism, things in the world are linked as one, and it is not possible to cut them apart." In the world at present, imperialism and social-imperialism carry out aggression and oppression everywhere. Under these conditions, class struggle in all countries is invariably closely linked with the international class struggle. The capitulationists in the revolutionary struggle at home and the capitulationists in the international struggle are naturally indivisible.

Here, we must see on the one hand that "class capitulationism is actually the reserve force of national capitulationism in the international arena." This is to say that in modern history, anyone who practices revisionism at home is bound to capitulate to imperialism in foreign relations. This is because the international nature of capital determines the international nature of revisionism. Revisionism is not the phenomenon of a specific country but a bourgeois trend of thought of international nature. The revisionist factions of all countries in the workers' movement "have become brothers of the same family praising one another, learning from one another and together attacking 'dogmatic' Marxism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 224) They capitulate to and fawn on in a hundred and one ways the monopoly bourgeoisie of different countries. This handful of representatives of the reactionary decadent forces are fundamentally antagonistic to the interests of the proletariat and the working people and are naturally entirely at one with the interests of the aggressive forces of imperialism. Their class capitulation activities at home are bound to become part and parcel of the aggressive forces of imperialism. They are bound to degenerate and become vassals to imperialism.

The practice of revisionism by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had no popular support. It was also not easy for this handful of counter-

of the proletariat. Therefore, they had to approach social-imperialism for help and support. As far as revisionists of the Lin Piao type are concerned, as long as their reactionary class interests are involved, they would collude with any foreign aggressor, betray the people and the fatherland and turn China into the colony of imperialism or social-imperialism. This is because "in front of them there is not the question of becoming subjugated people since they have removed the national boundary, and their interests are indivisible with those of imperialism." Naturally, if revisionism is practiced in a modern socialist power, they will play the capitulationist faction in another form in the international class struggle. This is to take over the policy of aggression and policy of war from imperialism, and make their own country sink into social-imperialism.

On the other hand, we should also notice that in modern history those who practice national capitulationism in foreign relations and are subservient to imperialism or social-imperialism are bound to practice class capitulationism and revisionism at home. Chairman Mao long ago pointed out that "national struggle is in the final analysis a question of class struggle." Both imperialism and social-imperialism are countries under the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie. They carry out aggression and expansion for the sake of oppressing and exploiting the proletariat and the broad masses of working people not only at home but also in the international arena.

The Soviet revisionists have never given up the hope of bringing about the downfall of China. Eyeing with hostility and drooling over this choice meat of China, they at all times attempt to invade and subvert our country, and their criminal aim is to exploit and oppress the hundreds of millions of working people in our country. For the sake of attaining this aim, they are bound to look for and foster their agents within our Party to push the revisionist line, subvert our dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist system and restore capitalism. This is their inalterable imperialist policy. Hasn't a chieftain of Soviet social-imperialism said that "the healthy force representing the real interests of China will sooner or later speak its own words of a decisive nature"? What they call the "healthy force" is the revisionists in China, the decadent force representing the interests of social-imperialism and all exploiting classes, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. What they call "words of a decisive nature" refer to usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power by the Lin Piao type of people to restore capitalism.

Revisionism is the product of the imperialist policy. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique sought the patronage of Soviet social-imperialism and declared their intention to use the strength of Soviet revisionism to "clamp down" "the other forces." They thus announced that they wanted to practice class capitulationism in conformity with the need of social imperialism and form an alliance with the Soviet revisionist big bourgeoisie on behalf of the new and old bourgeoisie in China to oppress and exploit the Chinese people and to carry out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

It can be seen from this that for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration, we must oppose class capitulationism and national capitulationism at the same

time, and carry through to the end the struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism at home and the struggle against imperialism and revisionism in the international arena!

Revisionism and capitulationism are the products of class struggle. Lenin pointed out, "Opportunism is neither a fortuitous phenomenon nor the sin, error or mutiny of individual personalities, but a social product of the whole historical period." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 654) Using the law of the unity of opposites to observe the socialist society, after the victory of the revolution in China, there are two types of contradiction. The first type is a domestic one, that is, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The second type is an international one, that is, the contradiction between China and imperialist countries. In the whole historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. At present, there are still two kinds of possibility in the development of our society in the future, one being socialism, and the other capitalism. Revisionism is still the main danger at present. Therefore, the struggle against capitulationists will be long and complicated.

How to treat the great proletarian cultural revolution is an important question of principle reflecting this struggle. Whether we consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great cultural revolution or negate the great cultural revolution is a question of whether we take the socialist road or the capitalist road, and important question of principle bearing on the future of China. We surely must draw useful lessons from the struggle against Lin Piao's revisionism and capitulationism, intensify our struggle, and at all times be on guard against the emergence of revisionism and the capitulationist faction.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. The key to our opposition to capitulationists and capitulationism lies in having a correct Marxist-Leninist line. We must take class struggle as the key link, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorshp of the proletariat, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and foreign policy, and discern, criticize and vanquish capitulationists. Lin Piao's capitulationist faction is so short-lived because we have Chairman Mao's correct leadership and the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao for us. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have a leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young to loyally carry out this line, rely on and extensively mobilize the masses, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and help the people recognize the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and capitulationists, there will be formed a great wall of iron for combating and guarding against revisionism. It is an irresistible objective law that Marxism will triumph over revisionism and socialism over capitalism. The proletariat will win the whole world.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Literary Creation Must Persist in Taking Class Struggle As the Key Link

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 31, 1976)

"Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This most recent instruction from Chairman Mao once again reminds us that none of our work can depart from class struggle as the key link and that literary creation as a tool for class struggle can hardly be an exception.

Literary creation cannot stand above the reality of class and class struggle and exist in isolation, for class struggle is bound to be sharply reflected in the sphere of literature and art. Therefore, whether or not literary creation should take class struggle as the key link has all along been an acute struggle right up to the present. In his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." That is to say, in a class society, all literature possesses a clearcut class nature.

Nevertheless, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their gang tried their utmost to obliterate the class nature of literature, and dished out their so-called theories on "discarding the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy," "portrayal of middle characters," opposition to "subject matter as the decisive factor," "absence of conflict," and so forth. The core of these fallacies is the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." Through literary creation, they vainly tried to "extinguish" the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, essentially for serving their reactionary political line to subvert proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed this counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. The revisionist poison still remains, however, in the sphere of literature and art and bourgeois thought in literature and art and the idea of bourgeois rights are still deep-rooted. Therefore, the struggle between regression and progress, between restoration and counter-restoration will still be protracted and the rightist evil wind to reverse verdicts may seek an opportunity to stir. At present, how we view the revolution in literature and art with model revolutionary plays as the criteria, is a reflection of this struggle. If we relax our vigilance and do not put the key link of class struggle in command of literary creation, then we would depart from the revolutionary practice of the masses of workers and peasants and from the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and proletarian literature would degenerate into bourgeois and revisionist literature.

Revolutionary literature and art is the outcome of the reflection of the life of the people in the minds of revolutionary writers. In a class

society, the relationships among people are, in the last analysis, class relations. In socialist society "The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." Therefore, socialist literary works must take the reflection of class struggle as their essential content and wholeheartedly do their utmost to mold heroic images of the proletariat which embody the political orientation of "creation for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for the use of the workers, peasants and soldiers." Only in this way can we reveal the essence and inner laws of social life, reflect the main stream of the era, the trend of historical development and "help the masses push history forward."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolutionary model plays have grown up in the storm of class struggle, and have profoundly reflected the militant life of the proletariat and broad masses of the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party in carrying out armed seizure of power and continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship in the past half century. They have become grand and heroic epics of the Chinese revolutionary struggle. Practice in creating revolutionary model plays has set a splendid example for those of us engaged in socialist literary creation and has furnished us with fresh experience. The creative experience from those plays which take class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line is extremely important and particularly worthy of study by the broad masses of literary workers.

Led by revolutionary model plays, there have emerged in recent years many good works in the realm of literary creation that reflect class struggle, and eulogize revolutionary new things and the pleasing results achieved. However, insofar as the broad masses of literary workers are concerned, to reflect class struggle in the historical period of socialism through literary images is, after all, a new theme, and there are still some questions that need further research and investigation. For example, how do we reflect the laws and characteristics of class struggle under proletarian dictatorship; how do we reflect the characteristics of class struggle in various spheres, especially in the sphere of the superstructure. These questions have still to be gradually resolved in creative practice and on the basis of our thoroughgoing study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught literary workers that they must "study Marxism-Leninism and study society." Revolutionary literary workers must use the Marxist doctrine of class struggle and arm their minds with the theory of proletarian dictatorship; they must go deep into the life of society, deep into the actual practice of class struggle and strive to transform their world outlook. They must deal correctly with the great proletarian cultural revolution and with the socialist new things of the great cultural revolution. Only when the revolutionary literary workers raise their understanding of the nature, targets, tasks and future of socialist revolution and consciously grasp the basic line and policies of the Party

in the historical period of socialism can they correctly observe and analyze everything about men, classes, the masses and the vivid forms of life and struggle; only then will they be able to use the key link of class struggle to command the concrete links of creation in selecting subject matter, refining themes, preparing plots, molding images of characters and so forth.

The vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction has opened up a broad vista for literary creation and has also set forth new combat tasks for all literary workers. We believe that if we persist in taking class struggle as the key link and adhere to the Party's basic line, then we will certainly further promote the flourishing of literary creations, and in the new year a still richer assortment of beautiful flowers will come into bloom in the garden of proletarian literature and art.

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Join Hands With the Workers and Peasants and Scale the Pinnacles of Science

by

Hua Lo-keng (华罗庚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 4, 1976)

On the New Year's Day of this year, the two poems written by our great teacher Chairman Mao in 1965 were published. This was a big happy event to the people of the whole country.

These two brilliant works by Chairman Mao give expression to the proletarian soaring aspiration and spirit of struggle as embodied in the words, "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven; and seize turtles deep down in the five seas." They not only run counter to the moral degeneration of 100 generations on the poetic forum and set the right course for 10,000 years to come, but also are of tremendous political significance, and will greatly inspire us to fight for communism all our life with confidence grown a hundredfold.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." This is not only a summary but also an opening page, with the historical experience of the previous stage summed up and a new page turned to reveal coming history. As an aged scientist, I have gone through the new and old societies and witnessed the serious ravage of our science and technology by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the interference with and sabotage of our scientific and technical work by the revisionist "sparrow in the bush." I have also seen the enormous changes in our scientific and technical work under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Recalling the past, the world has really been turn upside down; looking ahead, we see more clearly our heavy responsibilities and the long road ahead.

In the scientific sphere, there are numerous peaks with one towering over the other. In the long river of truth, knowledge knows no bounds. In class society, scientific research is always in the service of a given class and is bound to be stamped with the brand of a class. Amidst the numerous peaks, which peak should we scale, whom should we scale it for, and how should we scale it?

In the past, behind the closed doors of the ivory tower, I buried myself in foreign books and ancient Chinese classics. After scaling some "heights," I was full of conceit. But how many peaks there were? What benefits did the people get? I knew nothing! This way of scaling heights only ended up in my climbing to the boots of foreigners. This ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and was actually trailing behind the foreigners at a snail's pace. As the stand was wrong and the line equally wrong, one would be like Confucius who went up to Mount Tai and thought the world was small. Such a scientist could only become the proverbial frog

at the bottom of the well in the scientific sphere and could never scale the real heights of science.

The great proletarian cultural revolution opened up a new situation with the workers, peasants and soldiers occupying the scientific and technical sphere. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the professional scientists and technicians integrated themselves with the workers and peasants to conduct open-door scientific research. Together they formed an imposing scientific and technical army that scaled one peak after another. The vigorous development of the mass scientific experiment movement has brought in one crop after another of new fruitful results. It was really echoing with the song of triumph and abounding in changes.

I was born lucky, and with Chairman Mao guiding me in each step and with the help of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, I have walked along for over ten years. Since the great cultural revolution, I have plunged myself into the torrent of mass struggle. I have covered 10,000 li and gone to many provinces and municipalities to learn from the masses and serve the people. In the course of popularizing the methods of overall planning and optimum selection in different places, the broad masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and quickly mastered the methods of overall planning and optimum selection for application in production, scientific research and many other spheres. The fruits of experiments numbered by the thousands, and very satisfactory results were reaped. The spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers in bravely scaling the heights of science and technology gave me great education and encouragement, and enabled me to achieve something and do something which I should do for the people. What I lost was but the chains of fame and gain and the manacles of self-conceit.

As I repeatedly recite Chairman Mao's brilliant poems and look back over the course I have followed in learning from the masses of the people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I am so overwhelmed with a flood of emotions, that I have written the following poems for my own encouragement:

Be the jaunty steed of Hulanpuir,
Be the perky eagle of Chu-mu-lang.
Ride off into the wilderness with an ambition
to cover 1,000 li,
Glide off into the air with a will to reach for
the clouds,
Keep on climbing forever without stopping.

Make a drastic break with old traditions;
Seize the day and the hour for new things.
Work not for the individual but for the people,
And always look up to Chairman Mao as our teacher.

* * *

SPRING FESTIVAL

Armymen and People Hold Spring Festival Get-Togethers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1976)

all over china, in the cities and countryside, people of all nationalities are having happy get-togethers with commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and militiamen during the traditional spring festival.

they discussed the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad and celebrated the militant unity and close relations between the army and the people which are like fish and water. full of pride in their victories, they pledge to carry forward the glorious tradition of unity between the army and the people and unity between the army and the government. they are resolved to stay to the party's basic line and, taking class struggle as the key link, continue to adhere to chairman mao's instructions and unite more closely so as to win still greater victories.

the peking municipal revolutionary committee had a get-together with army units stationed in the capital. all the districts and counties and other grassroots units have sent groups to army camps and army hospitals to extend warm regards to the commanders and fighters and to learn from them. they also make sure that the policy of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families is followed.

organized by the ministry of culture, eight visiting groups have been sent by the peking opera troupe of china, the peking opera troupe of peking, the china dance drama troupe, the central philharmonic society, the china song and dance troupe, the china opera theatre, the performing arts troupe of china and the china modern drama troupe to army camps in and around peking to perform model revolutionary works and other theatrical items and show new films.

in return, the p.l.a. units stationed in peking have solicited opinions from the local government and people and examined how the army units had implemented the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention (see footnote). in addition, they have sent 12 arts groups to give performances for urban and rural people.

"the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army. the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country." the armymen and people throughout the country take the spring festival get-together as a good chance to learn from each other.

on the eve of the spring festival, more than one hundred commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the chaoyang prefecture, northeast china's liaoning province, went to the chaoyang agricultural college to express their support for the teachers and students who are continuing the revolution in education and to congratulate the graduating class which will soon return to agricultural production.

a company of the p.l.a. nanking units, distinguished for a fighter of this company who laid down his life in defence of the great proletarian cultural revolution, helped many teachers and students learn military affairs in the past year. it also sent two dozen cadres and fighters to give lectures in more than 20 primary and middle schools to publicize the advances made by the cultural revolution and support the schools in conducting open-door education. during the spring festival, representatives of the teachers and students of these schools went to the company. they and the commanders and fighters discussed the progress already made in the revolution in education and pledged to learn from and encourage each other in the struggle to carry the educational revolution through to the end.

carrying with them the profound feelings of the people of all nationalities, a group sent by the hainan prefecture, kwangtung province, south china, visited the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army on the hsisha islands and the local militia. in the get-together, the armymen and civilians said that they would take class struggle as the key link, further implement chairman mao's instructions and keep the revolutionary spirit they had displayed in the self-defence battle at hsisha. they pledged to strike roots on the islands and to build hsisha into an indestructible great wall on the south china seas.

a model company of the p.l.a. units stationed at the fukien front, known for supporting the government and cherishing the people, held a joint meeting with a battalion of the local people's militia. they discussed how to strengthen the education in preparedness against war and ways to perfect the joint army-civilian defence. the armymen and militia on three offshore islands, remembering the taiwan compatriots with deep feelings, criticized the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" spread by liu shao-chi and lin piao. they pledged to strengthen unity, improve the joint army-civilian defence and make greater contributions in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and the country's socialist revolution and construction.

dressed in their holiday best for the spring festival, uighur, kazakh, khalkhas, tajik and han people in the border regions of sinkiang battled against wind and snow to go to the outposts to be with the people's liberation armymen. they talked about the close relations between

the armymen and the civilians and reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad. they also repudiated soviet social-imperialism and summed up the experience in joint army-civilian defence.

many old people, bringing with them butter, wine, cake, melons and fruit, visited the outposts to express gratitude to the armymen for their support to the various nationalities. a great number of herdsmen of the minority nationalities travelled on horseback dozens of kilometres with their families to mend clothes for the commanders and fighters at the outposts on the border. their every stitch conveyed profound feelings for the armymen and encouraged the fighters to turn the border region into a mighty bulwark and to make greater contributions in opposing and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(footnote: the three main rules of discipline are as follows:

(1) obey orders in all your actions.

(2) do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.

(3) turn in everything captured.

the eight points for attention are as follows:
(1) speak politely.
(2) pay fairly for what you buy.
(3) return everything you borrow.
(4) pay for anything you damage.
(5) do not hit or swear at people.
(6) do not damage crops.
(7) do not take liberties with women.
(8) do not ill-treat captives.)

Spring Festival Long-Distance Races Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1976)

more than 2,500 enthusiasts for long-distance running took part in the 1976 spring festival long-distance races here today.

today's contest, a traditional sports event with mass participation in peking, was the 13th session since the inception of the spring festival long-distance races in 1956.

the participants in the races included workers, commune peasants, armymen, cadres, teachers and students who came from over 700 units in and around the capital. the eldest runner is 68 and the youngest 13. the contest included men's 13,000 metre race and women's 4,000 metre race, both starting and finishing on the tien an men square. in the course of the races, the participants did their utmost to catch up with and surpass each other and tens of thousands of people along the route beat drums and gongs to encourage the competitors.

twentyeight-year-old chang yun-lu, a worker of the peking electronic tube factory, came first in the men's race in 40 minutes 41.4 seconds which was among the best times returned in such races. winner of the women's race was sung mei-hua, a student of the peking physical culture institute.

today's races reflected the big advances made in mass participation in sports locally. since winter set in, some 2.3 million people, or 400,000 more than in the previous winter, have actively trained in distance running in and around the capital. the entrants in today's races had all been selected from among running enthusiasts in various grassroots units. among the finishers was a sturdy 68-year-old worker who had consistently trained in distance running for more than a decade and was a veteran of all the previous races. interviewed at the end of the race, 52-year-old lien jun-chih, deputy political commissar of a people's liberation army academy, said: "this is the first time i have joined in such a race. i have made a point of running 6,000 to 7,000 metres a day since 1972. it keeps me fit and in high spirits."

the races today were jointly arranged by the peking municipal physical culture and sports committee, the peking municipal trade union council and a dozen other units.

Visit to a Home of Taiwan-born Compatriot in Amoy

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 1, 1976)

chung ching-fang, a taiwan-born compatriot now in his seventies, expressed his feelings during the traditional spring festival in these words: "i am basking in the warmth of spring time in the embrace of the motherland."

chung and his family live in the tungfeng district of amoy, fukien province. the neat, clean courtyard around their home is lined with pots of fragrant flowers and evergreens. their bright rooms are well furnished. in an interview with hsinhua, chung ching-fang described the bitter past and how happy he and his family were now. he voiced his hope for the early liberation of taiwan and its reunification with the motherland.

in the past, chung ching-fang lived in taipingting in taipei, taiwan province. under the cruel national and class oppression there, chung and his family suffered near starvation and fled to amoy to seek a living. but in pre-liberation amoy, there was little work and people were destitute. chung ching-fang was fired from his job and the whole family depended on the occasional work he was able to pick up.

after october 1949, when amoy was liberated, life for chung ching-fang and his family began to change. he got work in the people's bank and his wife in a neighbourhood community. the old man, who suffered a lot in old society, came under the party and government's concern and for the first time sensed the warmth of the motherland. filled with gratitude, he worked hard and sent his eldest son to the chinese people's liberation army.

now he has retired on a pension. his seven sons and daughters-in-law have jobs. the whole family not only has ample food and clothing but also many comforts and savings accounts.

chung ching-fang said: the party and the people's government sent my sons to schools free of charge and cultivated them into people useful to socialist construction. now all the three university graduates and four middle school graduates are doing useful work as a worker, teacher, doctor, scientific researcher or leader at the grassroots.

his youngest son chung che-jen has been a worker in a forging machine plant since he graduated from a middle school. the plant's party organization has paid special attention to the political training of this young man from taiwan province. he is now deputy secretary of

the plant's general branch committee of the communist youth league and a trade union cadre. reviewing his growth, chung che-jen said: in the motherland on the mainland, we young people of taiwan province enjoys the same political standing and education as others on the mainland. this is in sharp contrast to the situation of the taiwan youth under the dark rule of the chiang clique, who are subjected to exploitation and oppression. this fully demonstrates the concern and trust of our party and the people's government for we compatriots of taiwan province.

chung ching-fang's family takes a spirited part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and are aware that their kith and kin in taiwan are still suffering. "we must do more to help build socialism and for the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland."

chung che-hua, who worked in the amoy pharmaceuticals plant, led the warehouse workers to take meticulous care of the drugs, keeping them in good order, without loss. his good work was recognized and in 1973 he was sent to a local school as leader of the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda team and head of the school's leading group. chung che-hua studied conscientiously and worked hard. he led the faculty and the students to plunge deeply into the revolution in education and repudiate the revisionist educational line. for the initial success of the educational revolution in the school, chung che-hua was cited by the leadership and praised by the masses.

chung ching-fang's third son is a musical worker. acting in the spirit of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", he persists in the practice of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. chung che-liang has frequented factories and villages to learn from the workers and peasants and composed revolutionary songs portraying the vigorous growth of socialist revolution and construction of the motherland. his creations are highly welcomed by the masses. over the past dozen years he has written more than 100 revolutionary songs and local operas, of which the majority have been published in the provincial or local music journals. some of his works have been performed for taiwan compatriots and patriotic overseas chinese.

chung ching-fang and his family gathered in celebration of the spring festival, and thought particularly of their relatives and compatriots in taiwan. chung che-liang sang a song he had composed to the tune of a taiwan opera aria: "we get together joyously during the spring festival. it touches our hearts so much that we recall our native place and think of our blood brothers in taiwan province. people of the whole country unite and make joint efforts with one mind. taiwan must be liberated and the motherland must be reunified."

TIBET

Party and State Help Tibet Develop Economy

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 1, 1976)

the shelves of the department stores and shops in every rural and urban area in the tibet autonomous region are stacked with a wide variety of manufactured goods from peking, shanghai and tientsin, with sugar from kwangtung, tea from yunnan, kweichow and szechwan and silk from chekiang and kiangsu, as well as goods made locally.

a leading member of the region's commercial bureau says: "with the attention of the party and the state, tibet has a daily flourishing economy, and the people's living standards are going up. sales last year totalled 6 times those of 1959, the time of the democratic reform."

the amount of commodities supplied to tibet from other parts of the country last year was two and a half times that of 1959 and with more variety. the region now manufactures many kinds of goods for its own use and some in surplus. before liberation, tibet did not even produce matches.

trade in old tibet was monopolized by the three categories of manorial lords (the former reactionary local government, the monasteries and the nobility), all of whom fleeced the labouring people. in those days, two porcelain bowls cost as much as a yak. the price of tea, ranked as a necessity among the tibetan people, was exorbitant with a kilogramme of brick tea costing more than 160 kilogrammes of grain.

after the democratic reform, people's government speedily set up a trade network of state-run shops and supply and marketing cooperatives. weights and measures were standardized and the currency was put under control. the state at the same time raised its purchase prices of animal, farm and sideline products and reduced selling prices of means of production for rural use and manufactured goods, including those traditionally used by the tibetans. by one price re-adjustment in 1974 alone, the people in tibet gained 3 million yuan and reduced expenses by 500,000 yuan. at present the state purchase prices of farm and side-line products were up 20 to 75 percent on those in 1959, while the selling prices of daily commodities and those of traditional minority nationality goods were down 20 to 80 percent.

most of the goods on sale in the region are priced the same as in the inland regions. this level is maintained through the state subsidies which cover the additional costs arising from long distance freight charges to transport the goods to tibet. every kilogramme of tea sells at a loss to the commercial department of 60 percent of its real price. in some cases the subsidy is as much as the price itself.

the state has assigned the task of providing for the special requirements of the tibetan people to a number of factories in other provinces, whose representatives regularly visit the tibetan plateau to keep up with choices, quality and variety of goods needed. last year, tea processing factories in szuchwan, yunnan and kweichow provinces, responsible for supplying tea to tibet, sent cadres, workers and technicians to tibet to enquire into preferences and suggestions for improvements.

the party and government also took measures to promote production of the traditional tibetan handicrafts, including woollen blankets and cushions, which are artware with national colour. after the democratic reform, the government brought together the scattered handicraftsmen and invited experienced veteran workers to pass on their techniques, in this way reviving traditional handicrafts which on the eve of liberation were on the verge of extinction. the gyantse woollen cushion cooperative now produces two and a half times the number turned out in 1965 with thirty additional varieties.

the state supports socialist construction in this region as a fundamental measure to raise the people's living standard. every year, the central government allocates funds to subsidize the development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, and enacts as well a series of policies to spur economic growth in tibet.

Emancipated Serfs Celebrate Tibetan New Year

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 2, 1976)

emancipated serfs in a people's commune on the outskirts of lhasa celebrated the tibetan new year yesterday with theatrical shows, sports competitions and a rich variety of other festivities.

members of the namga commune in tuilungteching county northwest of lhasa had good reason to celebrate this traditional festival with great joy because, like people in other parts of tibet, they had gathered an excellent harvest last year.

over 90 per cent of the 300 and more families in the commune now have grain reserves and bank savings, the secretary of the commune party committee told us. before the democratic reform of 1959, he recalled, up to a hundred families often had to beg for a living.

every emancipated serf we met in the commune was beaming with joy, every house was spick and span and

festooned with red bunting, and every street was spotlessly clean. a five-day holiday was proclaimed by the commune for its members in line with the party's nationalities policy and a stipulation of the people's government. tug-of-war contests, basketball matches and other sports events drew big crowds and theatrical shows were staged by the commune's amateur art troupe.

at the invitation of padma trashi, an emancipated serf, we called at his new house which has well over 40 square metres of floor space and a large balcony overlooking a 30-square metre courtyard.

thanks to its growing collective strength, padma trashi said, the commune successfully beat back the onslaughts of drought and hailstorms last year and topped the grain yield target of three tons per hectare set for this part of the country by the national programme for agricultural development. his family received an adequate share of food grain, butter and cash.

padma trashi ushered us into his bedroom, which is 20 square metres in size. we saw a portrait of chairman mao in the middle of the main wall, two wardrobes and four suitcases along the walls, and new sheets and tidy tibetan blankets and cotton quilts on the bed.

the host cordially asked us to sit on a carpet and helped us to fresh butter tea, barley wine and home-made cakes and sweets. pointing at his grandsons, padma trashi said: "what a happy new year they are enjoying today. but, when i was their age, i was already sweating as a cowherd for the slave-owner. with the scars of whipping all over my body, i never imagined i could enjoy such a happy new year."

the family has seven members and all of them have enough clothes for all seasons. they have new bedclothes, tibetan blankets, a radio set and other daily necessities.

recalling their past suffering and contrasting it with their present happiness, padma trashi said in tears: "chairman mao and the communist party have saved us from the abyss of misery and the socialist road of collectivization ensures us our happy life today."

our host is now vice-chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association of the namga people's commune. he told us that, on the eve of the tibetan new year, he and other poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously summed up the experience they had gained in learning from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and discussed how to further develop agriculture in the locality. they are determined to speed up the development of the commune's agriculture and further consolidate and strengthen its collective economy.

NINGPO

Changes in East China Port City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 3, 1976)

ningpo, a noted port in east china, has since liberation been transformed from a colony-like, consumer city into one that is a thriving socialist industrial centre.

through 20 years and more of reconstruction, the city now possesses among others shipbuilding, machine building, chemical, electronic, textile and food packing industries. its more than 490 factories produce well over 1,000 kinds of products, including power generators, motor vehicles, machine tools, cargo ships, refrigeration fishing boats, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and tinned food.

located in eastern chekiang province, ningpo is one of the hubs for coastal water and land communications in east china. more than a century ago, the city was forced open by imperialists to become a trading port for them to dump surplus goods and plunder china's natural resources. it had on the eve of liberation only four small factories and some handicraft workshops.

after liberation, under the leadership of the communist party, the people of ningpo developed the city's industry by employing both indigenous and modern methods to establish small and large factories.

the ningpo motor plant, formerly a smithery doing overhauling and processing of simple parts of foreign cargo ships, now makes diesel engines of from 6 h.p. to 750 h.p.

the workers in the plant themselves designed and manufactured much of the equipment in need. before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, it had to import from abroad two main parts of the diesel engines they were producing. later, worker-engineer sun yuoh-hai and nine workers organized a technical innovation group. they succeeded in manufacturing the parts after having designed and made 30 special machine tools in just six months.

ningpo has an abundance of fish and fruit before liberation, imperialism plundered these resources, shipped them abroad where they were processed. the tinned goods were then exported to china and sold at high prices. at present, the city's two modern food processing factories annually produce several hundred kinds of tinned fish, meat and fruit.

the city shipyard builds 400-ton ships and 1,000-ton refrigeration fishing boats.

the 91 neighbourhood workshops set up mainly by housewives supply the city inhabitants with consumer goods for daily use and meters and instruments.

the harbour, too, has taken on a new look. the wharf has been renovated and expanded, the built-up area of the harbour is 32 times that in the early post-liberation years, and the annual cargo-handling capacity increased more than 30 times. with state aid, the workers set up a dock machinery plant. as a result, loading and unloading machines have by and large replaced heavy physical labour.

"the greatest of the changes in the harbour is the position of us workers," said sung mei-fang, deputy director of the ningpo harbour administration.

sung began work as a coolie in the harbour at the age of 12 and experienced years of bitter oppression by the imperialists and capitalists. "today", he says, "we workers have become the masters of the harbour and the country excl."

many of the leading cadres at the various levels of the harbour administration are former workers and seamen and many workers have taken up the posts of ship captains and pilots.

AMATEUR WRITERS

Amateur Writers in Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 2, 1976)

thirty-one amateur writers in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region recently attended a three-month study course run jointly by the region's people's publishing house and cultural bureau and the chinese language and literature department of inner mongolia university.

the great proletarian cultural revolution brought profound changes to the autonomous region. in their eagerness to record the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the cultural revolution, many workers, peasants and soldiers in the region started writing novels. as a result, large numbers of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers have come into being.

about 50 percent of the participants in the course were people of minority nationalities. workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers accounted for one half of the total number. there were also a number of young women.

the study course was aimed at raising the theoretical level of the amateurs and giving them guidance in their writing. they studied chairman mao's important instructions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they attended eight lectures on the underlying principles of literature and art and practical experience in literary creation given by editors, writers and teachers from the sponsor units, and analysed literary works published in the last few years.

in six groups divided according to subject matter, they discussed improvements on the novels they were writing, telling each other their ideas and the material they would draw on. two professional writers in each group gave the amateurs concrete help on selecting materials, defining backgrounds, portraying characters, and such matters.

the study course helped enhance the consciousness of the new writers of the struggle between the two lines and raised their theoretical level. at the end of the short course they had all worked out outlines for improvement which they found satisfactory and the novels they were writing became works of collective wisdom.

the cultural departments and the party organizations of factories, mines, rural communes and army units in the region give every possible help to amateur worker-peasant-

soldier writers, encouraging them to be bold in their creative work.

professional writers are also mobilized to share in this work in the grassroots units. more than 50 novels by amateur writers were recommended for publication in 1974.

OPEN-DOOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

Students in Open-door Training Program Serve Peasants

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 3, 1976)

work in the field by a group of hydrogeological students has brought to light ample supplies of underground water for kangpao county in the northern part of north china's hopei province, an area traditionally regarded as lacking in water resources.

forty worker-peasant-soldier students and two teachers of the hopei provincial geological institute went to kangpao county last may to do geological prospecting while studying relevant subjects.

within three months they drew up a hydrogeological map of the county and located more than 700 well points in an area of 3,400 square kilometres. thanks to this hydrogeological survey, the people of the county were able in 1975 to drill 2,400 wells and reap a record harvest of grain despite a serious dry spell.

this is an example of what is generally called the "open-door" teaching method introduced in the revolution in education now going on in china. while doing field work, the students studied petrology, hydrogeological survey, the geomorphology in the quarternary period, calculation of underground water storage, designing and lay-out of prospect holes and other subjects. had this study been confined to classroom lectures, the students would have had to spend much longer in covering the range of material grasped.

situated on the pashang plateau 1,400 metres above sea level, the county, which does not have a single surface stream, has an annual precipitation of only 300 millimetres. the scarcity of water has been a big handicap for the county's development.

it was no easy task for the forty students to complete the survey of all underground streams and reservoirs in an area of that size. but by dint of hard work and a revolutionary spirit the students accomplished it. they trekked over mountains and gullies from morning till night, studying the rock outcroppings to carry out the prospecting.

a profound lesson for the students arose from the tenacious efforts and experience of a production brigade in its endeavour to tap local underground water. a "hydrogeologist" who had visited the wupeng brigade declared that the entire area was devoid of underground water. undaunted, the peasants spent 30,000 man-days and sank 1,180 wells to locate water sources. eventually they found one fresh water source out of the lot. this roused in the students a sense of responsibility and urgency to find underground water sources to meet the vital needs of the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

at one point, students found a water-bearing geological fault in a village but were at first unable to trace its continuation. for three days they hiked over mountains and gullies studying dozens of deserted dry wells over 70 square kilometres until they traced the extension of the fault. the location of this underground water reserve provides irrigation for 330 hectares of farmland.

students on an open-door training programme acquire more knowledge than they normally get from textbooks. according to textbooks, in any area with a basin hemmed in by hills underground water reserves must exist in the basin. the chaoyang production brigade is a typical area of this kind. however, the peasants failed to find water in the dozen wells they sank in the basin during the last few years. but they succeeded when they dug a well on a hill slope. how to explain it? for the answer, the students visited local peasants and made an all-round study of all the county's dry wells. they found that what lay at the bed of the county's flat land was not sandy soil but impervious red clay. there were indeed water reserves but these lay on the county's hill slopes in the interstices between the strata of sandy and red clay soils. the students located many well points on the hill slopes and went on to discover rich water reserves below the bed of an abandoned river.

the students worked out in a month a hydrogeological map of the county inscribed with simple signs and notes in colloquial language to help the peasants in their drive to sink wells in the learn-from-tachai movement. with this map, the peasants can themselves locate well points to suit the lay-out of their farmland plan. "the hydrogeological map drawn up by the worker-peasant-soldier students is just the sort of graduation paper we approve of," they declared.

RURAL LIVING STANDARDS

Steady Rise of Rural Living Standards in New China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 2, 1976)

peasants in new china are steadily improving their living standards as result of the continuous growth of the collective economy of the people's communes. they are ensured food, clothing, housing, medical care and education.

this general trend can be seen in the vast rural areas in the chianghan plain in central china.

located between the yangtse and its biggest tributary the han river, the plain was often hit by flood, waterlogging and drought before liberation. it reaped poor harvests every nine years out of ten. the majority of the labouring people lived in hunger and dressed in tatters.

today, things are different. on sale in some 3,800 rural shops are nearly 3,000 varieties of goods, almost twice the number a few years ago. wrist watches, sewing machines, bicycles, radio sets, knitting wool and woollen fabrics which few peasants were purchasing in the sixties are nowadays in popular demand. sales have risen by a big margin year by year.

retail sales of these commodities in 1975 nearly doubled that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. among them radio sets, wrist watches, sewing machines and bicycles had a five-to fifteen-fold increase. in the same period the total bank deposits of the commune members more than doubled.

the chianghan plain has a rural population of nearly ten million who, bringing into full play the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes under the leadership of the communist party, have carried out large-scale farmland improvement and water conservancy work. in the last decade in particular, they did maintenance work on and reinforced the 4,000 kilometres long dykes along the yangtze and the han river running through the plain, dug a network of canals and ditches with a total length of over 5,000 kilometres and built a great number of sluice gates, culverts and pumping stations. now a good harvest is guaranteed on 70 percent of the farmland whatever the weather conditions. total annual grain output at present is 190 percent higher than in the early post-liberation period. total cotton output has increased sevenfold and that of other industrial crops is also up by at least twofold.

the continuous growth of agricultural production has enabled the communes to annually enlarge their accumulated public funds and improve the commune members' living standards. public accumulation last year showed a 33 per cent increase over 1965. the average income of each commune member registered a threefold rise, compared with the early post-liberation days and their share of food grain has risen to 265 kilogrammes from the former 100 odd kilogrammes.

although the plain has won good harvests for 14 years running, the agricultural tax has remained unchanged. the ratio of agricultural tax to farm output had dropped from 15 percent of total rural income in the early post-liberation years to 5.5 percent at present.

since liberation in 1949, the state has raised the purchase prices of farm produce on several occasions while it has at the same time reduced sales prices of farm tools and manufactured consumer goods of daily use. this measure alone ensured an increase in the total income of the communes and brigades of the area of over 2,200 million yuan since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

in 1950, 50 kilogrammes of grain were equivalent in exchange to 13 kilogrammes of salt or 4.5 metres of cotton cloth. at present, the equivalents of the same amount of grain are 30 kilograms of salt or 11 metres of cotton cloth.

commune-run amenities have developed rapidly with the expansion of the collective economy. this is one of the factors in the improvement of the peasants' living standards. three-level health and medical network has been established: each county has a hospital, each people's commune a clinic and each brigade a medical station. the cooperative medical service system has been widely established and nearly 50,000 peasant barefoot doctors are responsible for disease prevention and treatment for all commune members in the plain.

education has also been going ahead. middle schools for all the people's communes, and primary schools for all production brigades and many of the production teams guarantee enrolment of 99.2 per cent of the school-age children. in 1975, the plain set up 12 peasant colleges for educated youth. many commune-run spare-time colleges have been set up to disseminate general and scientific knowledge.

people's communes have their own construction teams which are engaged in building houses for commune members. veteran peasant liu li-chuan who has just moved into a new house, said: "in the old society, we poor

peasants no house and no land of our own. today, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the people's commune looks after every aspect of our livelihood. socialism is really good."

RURAL WEDDING

Wedding Ceremony in Rural China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 2, 1976)

chinese peasants are doing away with old customs and habits which reflect feudal and capitalist ideologies as they foster new socialist customs and habits, thanks to heightened political consciousness resulting from the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the transformation of the wedding ceremony is a good example.

on the eve of china's traditional spring festival, this correspondent attended a wedding ceremony for 164 young couples at the henglin people's commune in wuchin county, kiangsu province. on january 25, the commune members turned out to greet the new couples and celebrate with them.

on the morning of her wedding day, cha ta-feng of a production brigade of the people's commune went to work at the brigade seed breeding centre as usual. after lunch, she dressed in her holiday best and with her fiance walked to the commune revolutionary committee headquarters. village cadres and fellow commune members beat drums and gongs to escort them there.

in the hall, two huge red palace lanterns had been hung on either side of a portrait of chairman mao. beside the platform the commune's amateur musicians were playing a lively tune. the hall was filled with happy commune members, old and young.

a flock of excited children darted in and out.

a leading member of the commune presided over the wedding ceremony and made a speech afterwards. he praised the new couples for taking the lead to change old customs and habits and practising late marriage. the children gathered round to pin big red flowers onto the jackets of the brides and bridegrooms who then walked up onto the platform to get their marriage certificates and the commune's gifts of new year pictures and farm implements. a representative of the brides and bridegrooms spoke briefly to pledge that they would take an active part in the learn-

from-tachai movement and contribute to the building of the new socialist villages.

chang hsing-ta and hsia chu-fen, a newly married couple, recited impromptu poems they had composed to praise the change from the old customs and habits, and the movement to learn from tachai.

late marriage encouraged by people's communes is becoming a new social pattern in china. girls and boys are urged to wait to marry until they are 23 and 25 years old respectively. they registered at the commune registration office and have a general physical check-up before marriage.

after the wedding ceremony, the commune propaganda team put on a programme of songs and dances reflecting new people, new things and new atmosphere in the countryside.

such group wedding ceremonies are arranged by the commune every year before the spring festival. this was the seventh year this form has been used in this commune. the old feudal form meant a big expenditure and a succession of feasts.

the simple new way of holding the wedding ceremony does not burden the family or the commune and is in harmony with socialist ideas and the peasants' way of life.

similar new practice is now common throughout rural china for all social occasions and shows that the socialist revolution is now deepening in all spheres of country life.

WINTER FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Large Scale Winter Farmland Improvement in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 1, 1976)

in a short period of three months, commune members in the sungnun plain of heilungkiang province have built and terraced 520,000 hectares of farmland, of which, terraced field is 3.4 times as much as in all 26 years since liberation. they have improved the soil on 330,000 hectares of land, 2.2 times the amount in the same period of last year.

located in china's northernmost province, the sungnun plain has farmland totalling 4,400,000 hectares. with its fertile land the area has become one of china's main grain producers and an important soybean producing centre. it accounts for more than 50 percent of the total grain output of the whole province and also half of the commodity grain the province delivers to the state.

the winter farmland improvement has been carried out on an unprecedented scale in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. at a temperature of 20-30 degrees centigrade below zero, the peasants have dug irrigation and drainage ditches and dredged river channels in the low-lying and waterlogging areas, levelled fields and improved the soil, sunk wells, built reservoirs and set up pumping stations in the arid areas.

with the onset of winter, lanhsi county allocated one third of its man power to work on 125 project sites. the extent of soil improvement achieved within one month was greater than the total acreage for the whole of last winter.

the winter cold period in the plain lasts from november to april and used to be a slack season for the peasants in this locality. spurred by study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and the learn-from-tachai movement, the local people have plunged into the winter farmland improvement projects despite the bitter cold.

twentyfour thousand and eight hundred cadres at all levels from prefecture to communes are working alongside the peasants.

SNAIL FEVER

China Makes Remarkable Progress in Controlling Snail Fever

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

roughly two-thirds of all identified patients in china suffering from schistosomiasis (snail fever) have been cured and restored to health.

about the same proportion of affected areas is virtually free of water snails, the intermediate host of schistosomes, and the ailment has been eliminated in more than 100 counties and cities.

elimination of water snails over large areas and improved treatment and preventive measures have enabled china to bring most acute cases of snail fever under control.

these are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line in public health and medical work.

a mass drive to eliminate water snails was launched during the cultural revolution in 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region in southern china -- areas where the fever was common. this effort was combined with large-scale improvement of river courses and farmland as part of the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

as a result, 5,000 million square metres of contaminated land have been cleared of water snails over the past six years. large tracts of marshes and swamps, breeding grounds for water snails, have been turned into good fields that give stable high yields.

in this period, 3.5 million patients have been cured and effective programmes have been worked out to eliminate the pest and consolidate the work where the disease has been brought under control by and large.

records of this major parasitic disease in china date back at least 2,000 years. it killed countless peasants and wiped out whole villages. statistics tabulated in 1949, the year new china was founded, placed the number of snail fever victims then at well over 10 million. water snails were found over areas threatening a combined population of some 100 million.

large numbers of medical workers were sent to conduct surveys and carry out preventive work in the countryside shortly after the people's republic was founded. all patients were given free medical treatment.

the agricultural cooperation movement in the rural areas, which reached a height in the winter of 1955, added to the collective strength of the peasants in combating the disease. the great call "snail fever must be wiped out" issued at that time by chairman mao made the people in the affected areas determined to vanquish the disease. elimination of snail fever was included in the national programme for agricultural development drafted in 1956 as an important measure to protect the labour force and develop production.

initial success in controlling the disease was reported by yuchiang county in kiangsi province in 1958. chairman mao wrote two poems under the title "farewell to the god of plague" to mark the occasion. this encouraged people in other affected areas to press ahead.

a new mass drive to exterminate water snails was launched during the cultural revolution on a still bigger scale. in kwangtung province, a vast weedy swamp some 10,000 hectares in size and rank with water snails has been transformed into snail-free fertile fields. the people put in 20 million man-days, threw up 700 kilometres of dykes and moved 38 million cubic metres of earth and stone in the course of building this water-conservancy-and-snail-control project.

in kiangsu and chekiang provinces, where the intricate river systems were often infested with water snails and the incidence of snail fever was high, tens of thousands of barefoot doctors have been trained from among peasants during the cultural revolution to tackle the disease. forming a mammoth, close-knit network, these rural medical workers follow the principle of putting prevention first and combine treatment with extermination of water snails, management of nightsoil and water, and everyday preventive work.

people near inflicted areas have undertaken large-scale socialist cooperation to combat and prevent schistosomiasis. ten people's communes scattered in ravines in six counties of szechwan province had difficulty in fighting water snails because of a shortage of labour power. the six counties got the cooperation of 40,000 people from snail-free and lightly affected areas to help the communes last year clear six million square metres of land of water snails and reclaim large tracts of wasteland.

eight adjoining counties on the borders of shanghai, kiangsu and chekiang have been cooperating since 1970 to control snail fever. chinshan and chingpu counties under the shanghai municipality and pinghu and chiashan counties in chekiang have in the main eliminated the disease through joint efforts over the past five years.

eighty-five per cent of the 70 affected production brigades in 34 communes in 11 counties on the hupeh-hunan border are now free of water snails. these brigades have

mobilized 60,000 people since 1970 to tackle the 5,600 hectares of land known to provide breeding grounds for the snails.

big efforts have been made in kiangsu, anhwei, kiangsi, hupeh and hunan to comb river and lake banks for water snails. in most parts of kiangsu, the river and lake shores are now free of the contamination.

institutes of schistosomiasis research have been set up under the central and provincial authorities as well as in seriously affected areas. some medical colleges and institutes are undertaking a study of ways to treat and prevent the disease.

herbal medicines with a certain efficacy and synthetic drugs have been evolved by scientific and medical workers specializing in schistosomiasis. a new therapy combining traditional chinese and western medicine has been developed to treat cases of snail fever complicated by other ailments.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Light Industry Expansion in China's Northeast Industrial Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 2, 1976)

light industry has expanded rapidly in liaoning province, one of china's heavy industrial bases. during the last five years, the annual increase in total output value has been 9.9 percent. this province can now supply 89 percent of the varieties of light industrial goods for local needs.

the big department stores in the province supply the customers with 12,000 kinds of locally-made light industrial goods. they include synthetic fabrics, synthetic rubber, film cameras, television sets, photographic appliances, semi-conductor radios and canned goods. more than three thousand are new items introduced during the last five years. the province now supplies other provinces and exports to other countries several thousand million yuan worth of textiles, metal ware and stationary.

metallurgical, machine tools, coal, shipbuilding and chemical industries in the province have undergone rapid development since liberation. the total output value in 1975 was 78 times that of early post-liberation days.

but the upsurge in the light industries occurred only after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution when the technology, equipment and raw materials provided by heavy industries came into full use.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the liu shao-chi revisionist line advocated that there should be "a division of labour among the different districts". centres of heavy industry should concentrate on the production of heavy industrial goods while other areas should supply the light industrial goods. this not only burdened the light industry provinces but was impractical and uneconomical because of long-distance transport. in particular, it was contrary to the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts.

the development of light industry was given as much attention as heavy industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution after the workers, cadres and technicians had studied chairman mao's instruction: "the localities should endeavour to build up independent industrial systems" and the order of priority for agriculture, light industry and heavy industry established. the relation between heavy and light industry was further clarified: heavy industry must rely on light industry as a market and source of capital; light industry must depend on heavy industry for equipment and raw materials.

in developing light industry, liaoning province took advantage of the technology and facilities of the big industrial cities in helping to speed design and construction of a number of factories. for example, to meet the demand for detergent, the province organized nearly one hundred factories in shenyang, penhsi and luta to concentrate on setting up factories each with an annual productive capacity of 6,000 tons. within a year, the province was not only meeting local needs but was producing a surplus.

in the past five years, nearly one hundred big and medium-sized light industrial factories have been set up which turn out products new to china such as motion picture film, synthetic rubber, pressure cookers and electronic medical appliances.

big and medium-sized industrial cities in the province make goods for daily use out of locally available materials from the steel, coal, petroleum, chemical and other industries. in the last few years output has doubled for wrist watches, bicycles, cameras, sewing-machines, television sets, transistor radios and chemical fibres. the province started production of fabrics of cotton, woollen and silk blended with polyester in 1971. annual output by 1975 had reached 50 million metres covering four hundred varieties and specifications, including shadow check, shadow stripes and etched-out flower designs.

under the overall programme of the provincial planning commission, socialist cooperation between the province's heavy industrial branches, which are responsible for providing equipment, has enabled 2,000 light industry factories to be technically transformed to varying degrees. over a hundred machinery factories to supply light industries have been expanded or newly built during the last few years. they provide tanning, paper-making, textile, metal ware, plastic and other industries with new equipment and technology. production in the province's light industry machinery plants increased 7 times greater in 1975 than in 1970. electronics and laser techniques are now in use in textile, paper-making, clock and watch, tanning and food industries.

development of light industry is in accordance with the principle of simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small industries, simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods and the principle of "walking on two legs". the 5,000 small factories in the northern and western parts of the province and those run by rural communes and neighbourhoods make use of outmoded equipment discarded by big factories and in the main use waste materials to produce a thousand kinds of articles for daily use. two communes which run aluminium products factories on the outskirts of the city of fushun salvage 2,000 to 3,000 tons of aluminium a year from industrial slag to make pots, basins, bowls and spoons.

the provincial industries strongly support the rural communes' efforts to develop diversified economies to free more raw materials for light industry. some communes and brigades of three countries near the city of tantung, helped by big plants, run 91 small silk filatures. they provide tantung, home of tussah silk, with 40 percent of the raw material it needs.

to cater to the people's growing needs rather than seek to make profits, the light industry in the province, as elsewhere of the country, undertake the production of small goods. the talien metal ware factory, where the workers have raised efficiency 31-fold by carrying out technical innovations, making use of steel waste to make hair-pins and hooks and eyes which produce no profit.

ROLLING EQUIPMENT

China Makes New Rolling Equipment

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

a number of sets of equipment for heavy rolling mills have been designed and produced by chinese machine building workers in the past few years, thanks to their effort to implement the principle of independence and self-reliance.

the equipment includes a complete 1,700-mm continuous plate mill consisting of 600 machines totalling in weight some 17,000 tons. the mill is capable of turning out 24-ton steel plates ranging from 750 to 1,550 millimetres wide and 1.2 to 10 millimetres thick.

a 1,150-mm slabbing mill, a rail and structural steel mill, a 4,200-mm heavy plate mill and a 700-mm 20-high strip finishing mill have also been produced. these mills can make heavy plates of 250 millimetres in thickness and strip steel 0.03 millimetres thick, and are highly mechanized and automated. manufacture of the machinery has filled a gap in china's metallurgical equipment making industry, and provided an important material basis for the growing metallurgical industry.

china was making rolling equipment for bar mills, middle section and medium plate mills in serial production before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, but had produced little equipment for heavy rolling mills. with the development of socialist construction, a growing quantity and variety of rolled steel and heavy rolling equipment is in demand.

during the cultural revolution, chinese machine building workers further raised their consciousness of chairman mao's revolutionary line and pressed on with the movement to learn from taching in industry. by developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and relying on the masses, the machine building department took a relatively short period to get down to manufacturing such equipment.

designing groups formed by workers, cadres and technicians were set up in factories to deal with the different equipment requirements. the designers collected opinions among the workers in the rolling mills where they worked side by side. they frequently incorporated technical innovations made by the workers in their designs.

while designing a coil tilter for the 1,700-mm continuous plate mill, the designers used a simplified structure based on the production practice of the workers. the device is now able to send the coil directly onto the chain conveyor in a single tilt.

In the trial production of equipment for heavy rolling mills, the workers solved many knotty problems by combining modern methods with indigenous methods, and repeatedly experimented with new techniques and technology. In this way they accumulated valuable experience and data for the future production of such equipment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Art, Handicraft Exhibition Closes in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 30, 1976)

an exhibition of chinese arts and handicrafts closed here on january 28.

a total of 350,000 albanians visited the one-month exhibition and warmly welcomed and acclaimed the exquisite exhibits on display.

commenting on the exhibition in an article on january 8, the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" says that guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, chinese handicraft workers have created works of socialist content after going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius and after taking part in the practice of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. therefore, these works reflect the prosperous life in new china.

on the evening of january 28, chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception for the exhibition.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh's Deputy Martial Law Administrator Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1976)

bangladesh's deputy martial law administrator and army chief of staff ziaur rahman received and had a cordial and friendly talk with mou ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bangladesh, on january 29 in dacca, according to a report from that capital.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

New Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

chia huai-chi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of guinea-bissau, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND IRAQ

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Iraqi Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the iraqi youth delegation led by abdul kanim m. al-mulla, president of the iraqi youth federation and under-secretary of the ministry of youth affairs of iraq.

after the meeting, vice-chairman yao lien-wei gave a dinner for the iraqi friends.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai was among the guests at the dinner.

present were also chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned under the international liaison department and the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, including wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung and pai pao-kuei.

Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for
Iraqi Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1976)

iraqi ambassador to china falih a. r. al-samarrai gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the iraqi youth delegation.

among the guests at the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of sections concerned under the department and the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, including wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien and pai pao-kuei.

present were all members of the iraqi youth delegation led by abdul kanim m. al-mulla, president of the iraqi youth federation and under-secretary of the ministry of youth affairs of iraq.

at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted repeatedly the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and youth of china and iraq.

the delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Film Reception Marks Korean Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

senior colonel kim bo yun, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a film reception today to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

among the guests were wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of other p.l.a. departments concerned.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy, was present.

the korean feature film "son of an artilleryman", which describes the sturdy growth of the korean people's armymen with the kind attention of their great leader

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Condemns Soviet Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

"the danger of a new world war does not lessen though the united states and the soviet union repeatedly chant detente, disarmament and world peace" points out "sing ping yit pao" in an editorial on january 30, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial says, "the soviet union has opened a battlefield in angola, africa, to push its influence", "the soviet sending in great numbers of its armed forces into africa is a serious challenge to the african people."

it adds, "the soviet union has pushed its expansionism forward in recent years. while preaching 'detente' with the united states, the soviet union is penetrating into various parts of the world so as to establish its spheres of influence. this is the so-called 'hegemony politics'."

after dwelling on the soviet attempt to use "the principles of the european security conference" and an "asian collective security system" to replace the u.s. spheres of influence, the editorial says, "the superpowers will not cease their political struggle. the people and peace-loving countries in the world must heighten their vigilance and frustrate the schemes of the superpowers to start a war. so long as the world people is united, the vicious schemes of the superpowers will be checked."

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

new zealand prime minister robert d. muldoon received chinese ambassador pei chien-chang in wellington today and had a friendly talk with him, according to a wellington report.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Further Enlarge Economic Base of Bureaucrat-Monopoly Capitalism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1976)

the brezhnev clique has made great efforts to enlarge the economic base of state monopoly capitalism with combines of various types being set up and "two-grade and three-grade organisational systems" introduced in a number of soviet industrial branches.

it claims that these steps represent "important links in a set of measures taken in the field of national economic management" and that they have ushered in the second stage in the "new economic system".

the socialist economy of the soviet union has been turned into the state monopoly capitalist economy by the soviet revisionist renegade clique which has usurped state power. a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists, represented by the soviet revisionist leading clique, have for years been carrying out one organisational change after another in favour of state monopoly capitalism. they have changed the economic management system.

during the rein of khrushchov, "thorough reorganisation" was pushed through on many occasions.

since brezhnev's advent to power, a "new economic system", based on the capitalist profit principle, has been introduced and subsequently widely enforced in industrial enterprises throughout the country.

in the late 60's and early 70's, brezhnev began to set up combines on a large scale. in 1973, the central committee of the soviet revisionist party and the council of ministers worked out what they termed "certain measures for the further perfection of industrial management". these measures stipulate that transition to the two-grade or three-grade system in industrial branches must be completed in three years. the system of two grades applies to ministry -- production combine enterprises and that of three grades to ministry -- industrial combines -- production combine enterprises. official soviet data discloses that by january 1975, 1,715 combine enterprises had been established throughout the soviet union. their affiliated enterprises and production units exceeded 6,700, about 14 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the country.

these soviet social-imperialist combine organisations are nothing new. they are constructed on the blueprint basis of monopoly organisations such as the trusts, concerns and syndicates of capitalist imperialism. the only difference is that they bear a "soviet" label.

the "regulations of production combine enterprises" published by the brezhnev clique dictates that the soviet production combine enterprise is a "unified production-management complex" composed of factories, scientific research, design, technological and other production units. the large-scale combines include all enterprises of a particular branch of industry in a given area as well as enterprises in other branches and areas. the big enterprise or big scientific research organisation with the highest amount of capital and profit level is the "principal enterprise" of the combine and its leader is the general manager of the combine in general.

some establishments remain relative independent, but their main management functions, including the supply and sales of products and their financial affairs, are centralised at combine enterprise level; others, having lost their independence, are reduced to being subsidiary organisations.

the all-soviet or republic industrial combines, usually embracing all or the majority of the industrial branch establishments, are much bigger organisations. every combine in the soviet union has tremendous power, for, in addition to possessing funds for the development of production, payment of material incentives, social and cultural facilities, etc., it also possesses funds for "scientific research, the mastery of new technical know-how and the development of production of goods for export". these combines not only handle their subsidiaries' production affairs, they also centralise all the management functions of sales, supplies, scientific research, designing and finance, etc. they each have authority to make scientific and technical contacts with foreign countries, and sign agreements.

with the establishment of the two-grade and three-grade administrative system, the "complete economic account" composed of profit and economic incentives is intended to come into effect in all the production combine enterprises and in all the economic administrative departments at ministerial level. in this way, not only are relations ensured between administration and ministry, industrial combines and production combine enterprises, but the economic ties between the parent combines and their subsidiaries are also ensured. the organisational form of the soviet state monopoly capitalist economy has thus been systematised.

the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has accelerated the centralisation of capital and production by means of the establishment of these combines. at the same time, control and monopoly over all enterprises throughout the country has been further tightened. official statistics indicate that the number of soviet industrial enterprises have been reduced from over 200,000 in the 1950's to about 48,000 in 1974. the number of enterprises under the ministry of oil industry has dropped from 1,600 to 1,000. those under

the gas industry ministry from 560 to 357 and those under the coal industry ministry from 2,000 to 300. the drastic reduction in the total number of small enterprises inversely follows the significant increase in big enterprises.

the "yearbook of the soviet national economic statistics" states that only 0.8 per cent of the industrial enterprises had an output valued at 50 million rubles in 1960. by 1973 the percentage had jumped to 3.2 per cent.

the proportion of big enterprises and the number of workers employed by them is much bigger in the soviet union than in the united states. according to u.s. and soviet official statistics, the number of enterprises in the soviet processing industry employing more than 1,000 workers is 5.9 per cent of the total enterprises, compared with 0.8 per cent in the united states. the workers in these soviet processing enterprises account for 96.3 per cent of the total number as against 50.6 per cent of the total number of workers in the u.s.

the russian giant combines have obtained a more and more vital position in soviet production.

the soviet press has disclosed that in 1973, the products of the big enterprises which then amounted to only three per cent of all the enterprises were responsible for 45.6 per cent of the total industrial output value. their fixed funds for production amounted to nearly 50 per cent of the total for industrial production. in 1971 they consumed two-thirds of the electric power supplied to industry. twentyone combines under the ministry of oil industry controlled 98 per cent of the total oil output. the all-soviet combine organised by the ministry of chemical industry has a monopoly of every establishment in the chemical industry. in establishing this position, a handful of soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie has further tightened their control of the lifeline of the whole national economy.

through combines, the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class has further stepped up its exploitation of the working people and amassed increased profits. these profits have been pocketed by this class through "economic levers". the brezhnev clique stressed that "one of the goals in establishing combines is to merge small factories together and raise rates of profit through specialisation" and that "it is necessary to strengthen the role played by economic levers". to sum up, the principle it has applied to the running of combines, their planning and management revolves around the axis of huge profits.

under the soviet "regulations", the combines can freely reap huge profits by independently laying down their own production plans, studying market conditions, fixing the price of their products and selling large quantities of them. they also can handle their own financial affairs, accounts and the distribution of materials and manpower.

the monopoly capitalist class policy is more capital for free activities, and the fullest possible play to the grabbing of surplus-labour.

marx says: "all methods for raising the social productive power of labour that are developed on this basis, are at the same time methods for the increased production of surplus-value or surplus-product."

it is precisely this handful of soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie who are stepping up the implementation of the bloody capitalist wage system, including the "perfection of remuneration for labour" and "scientific working units", and the fleecing of enormous sums of money through exploitation.

examining, for example, the situation in the moscow likhachev motor works. before the establishment of the combines, their rate of profit was 10.3 per cent. after the combines came into being, it went up to 23.4 per cent. the profit from one ruble of fixed capital in this enterprise increased from 13 to 30 kopecks, or more than doubled the original investment in three years. the intense efforts made by the brezhnev clique to establish combines has brought about a further deepening of all contradictions within soviet social-imperialism. the bourgeoisie is contending for the carrying out of an all-round re-distribution of power and capital. to preserve the interests already secured, the heads of some departments, local governments and enterprises have opposed the annexation of enterprises under various pretexts. they adopted measures to slow down the establishment of combines. at the end of 1975, only one-fourth of the enterprises in the country had joined the combines.

in the wake of the establishment of combines, contradictions became more intense between social production and ownership by a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. these contradictions have been further sharpened. the struggle of the soviet working class against oppression and exploitation is being strengthened. soviet social-imperialism is threatened with deeper and more extensive political and economic crises.

Soviet Social-Imperialists Are "Super" Munition Merchants

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists have become more and more active in dumpping their munitions into the third world. "the people's daily" carries a signed article today condemning the soviet social-imperialists for their mean act of dumpping munitions in the third world. the title of the article is "mean nature of super munition merchants". following are excerpts from the article:

for years, under the cloak of "supporting" the national liberation movements and in the name of "military assistance", soviet social-imperialism has dumpped munitions to the third world, intensifying its political control and economic plunder over them. this sinister act of soviet revisionists has fully laid bare their nature as a sly munition merchants.

it is about 20 years since soviet revisionism became a big munition dealer. it was not long after the khrushchov renegade clique came to power when it began to appear in the world munition market. with its intensifying contention with u.s. imperialism for world domination, its munition deals are getting bigger and bigger. according to statistics of the u.s. arms control and disarmament agency, soviet arms exports totalled 1,200 million dollars in 1963, 1,370 million dollars in 1968 and 2,500 million dollars in 1973. this again doubled in 1974, making the soviet union a super munition dealer of the world, with 5,500 million dollars of arms transactions or 37.5 of the world's munition sales.

the fast growing of the soviet revisionists' munition sales can also be seen from their trade with india. in less than 20 years, a drastic increase of over 370 times was registered in soviet arms exports to india, jumping from two million to 750 million u.s. dollars at a "super" speed.

it should be pointed out, that the soviet revisionists export munitions first and formost in the pursuit of political and military "advantages" and in a bid to bring the recipient countries into their spheres of influence. it has long been established that whoever wants soviet munitions should welcome soviet "military experts" and "advisers", provide the soviets with military bases openly or in disguised forms, and act as they are told. failing this, the soviet revisionists would reveal their ferocious features of imperialists.

egyptian president anwar el sadat has penetratingly pointed out that the ways and means of the soviets are merely intended to gather all the right of command into soviet hands.

the soviet social-imperialists have dumpped thousands of tons of weapons in angola and provoked fratricide among the three angolan national liberation organizations.

it is in the nature of the imperialists to reap super-profits in munitions. the soviet social-imperialists are no exception. moreover, they have outdone other imperialists. they sell their out-moded weapons under new lables in high prices and demand cash payments in foreign exchange or strategic raw materials or agricultural products.

thus it can be seen from this that the soviet revisionists' munition exports are an important way for controlling and plundering the third world. their argument that their munition exports are "disinterested assistance" of "a socialist country to the national liberation struggle" is purely eye-wash.

the heavy soviet munition exports also reflect the frenzied soviet arms expansion and war preparation and the extent of militarization of the soviet national economy. it fully reveals the hypocricy and deceptive nature of the soviet clamour about "disarmament" and about using the funds thus saved to provide assistance for the developing countries.

contrary to the wish of the soviet social-imperialists, they are increasingly seen through by the people of the third world as "super"-munition-merchants. the third world peoples are aware of the calamitous consequence of accepting soviet munitions. they refuse the so-called soviet "military aid" and rely on their own efforts in developing their national defence. it can be said with certainty that with the development in depth of the struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemony, the going is sure to become tougher and tougher for the "super"-munition merchants.

Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary: "Izvestia"
Again Tries to Mislead the Public

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

the soviet paper "izvestia" again tries to mislead the public.

the soviet government mouthpiece "izvestia" staged a novel performance on the angola question on january 29. it says:

"the soviet union stands for peace in angola. it has never opposed the search for a political settlement in angola." it adds, "even now the soviet union welcomes such a mode of action which would help the consolidation of all patriotic forces in angola..." is it not strange that the brezhnev clique while heavily involved militarily in angola, has now suddenly transformed itself into an adorable "advocate of peace"? but all those who understand soviet social-imperialism a little can see at one glance that the performance of "izvestia" is only a new expression of its usual practice of trying to mislead the public.

by this one means that the soviet social-imperialists usually blare out a high-sounding slogan to cover up their sordid acts. the kremlin is quite an expert in choosing the time to put up such a performance.

on the eve of the extraordinary oau summit conference to discuss the angola question a few weeks ago, when many african countries voiced opposition to all outside interference in angola and the demand that the angolan people be allowed to solve their own problem by themselves, the soviet revisionist clique, having a guilty conscience, ordered "pravda" to make a statement on january 3 that "the soviet union stands firmly for the termination of foreign armed intervention in angola". this deceitful trick of "pravda" was exposed by world comments at that time.

the kremlin's lie was laid bare by eloquent facts taking place since: soviet armed intervention in angola has spread more frenziedly with the flames of war quickly reaching north and south angola; soviet-made aircraft bombed zairian border city dilolo on january 10, thus committing a new crime of war before the world people; for several weeks the soviet union stepped up the shipping of cuban troops into angola with il-62 aircraft at the speed of 200 men per day; large numbers of soviet-made tanks and mig-21 fighters were thrown into war operation... in front of many foreign newsmen in moscow on january 21, brezhnev openly ridiculed u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger and refused to discuss the subject of angola. he said, "i have no questions about angola. angola is not my country." this crafty and arrogant attitude of brezhnev has further opened the eyes of the people. this not only will be of great help to people to understand the obstinate

nature of soviet social-imperialism, but also is a good footnote to the hypocritical words of "pravda" on january 3 about so-called soviet opposition to "foreign armed intervention".

"izvestia" mounts the stage soon after the exit of "pravda".

why did "izvestia" play the tune of seeking a "political settlement in angola"? an answer to this question was furnished by an editorial of the kenyan paper "nation" on january 31 which says: "the background of events leading to this sudden turn-about is indicative of the soviets' long-term goals in africa." it points out that soviet intervention in angola "has evoked strong opposition" in african countries and "condemnation of the soviet union in other parts of the world". considering the present situation on the angolan battlefield, the kremlin intended to make "not a bad deal". the fact is african countries, other third world countries and many western european countries have become more and more disgusted with the unbridled soviet intervention in angola and the call for the termination of all foreign intervention and for a union within angola has become louder and louder, while the features of soviet social-imperialism which is intervening in and splitting angola have become more and more exposed. at the same time, it seems that the soviet union regards its intervention in angola already a success and is therefore eager to shake off its political isolation. this accounts for the nonsense mouthed by "izvestia".

despite the mincing of words, the insidious "izvestia" has given the game away at once. it said that "the soviet union has never opposed the search for a political settlement in angola" and that "even now the soviet union welcomes such a mode of action which would help the consolidation of all patriotic forces in angola". while totally preoccupied with trying to mislead the public, the pitiful "izvestia" forgot to refer to its own file beforehand.

a few days ago "pravda" asserted definitely that "at present there is no such realistic prerequisite in this country" to form a government of national unity, and "the proposal for the formation of such a government is obviously a product of the influence of the western imperialist bloc". "izvestia" declared several weeks ago, "the appeal for the union of the mpla with the splittist groups is quite meaningless." moreover, the soviet press labelled all those who refused to obey kremlin's baton as "bandits", "lackeys of imperialism" and "splittists". why has it become all of a sudden one which "has never opposed" "political settlement"?

the problem among the three liberation organizations of angola could have been solved through internal consultations. the three factions reached the alvor agreement with the

portuguese government in january 1975 and jointly formed a transitional government. last june they signed an agreement in nakuru on cessation of armed conflict to welcome independence jointly. a situation of national unity already appeared on the eve of angola's independence. however, the soviet social-imperialists harbouring aggressive ambitions and being bent on sabotaging angola's independence and national unity sowed discord among the liberation organizations by supporting one of them and suppressing the other two, disintegrated the transitional government of three organizations, violated many agreements and the cease-fire agreement reached among them and fomented single-handedly a grave war of intervention.

the soviet union then openly announced its recognition of the government of one of the three organizations, wantonly threatened those african countries which stood for the formation of a government of unity of the three factions and outrageously intervened in the internal affairs of the oau states.

while publicly splitting the unity of the african nations the soviet union frantically poured oil on the fire on the battlefield of angola. less than one week after the country's declaration of independence, it sent 13 ships of munitions valued at 25 million u.s. dollars. it also dispatched mercenaries to angola to fight an atrocious war. up to now, the soviet union has sent hundreds of million of dollars of arms and equipment to angola. such sophisticated weapons as amphibious tanks, armoured cars, migs and rockets which it refused to provide during the war against the portuguese colonial troops have all been "generously" heaped on the angolan battlefield now.

there is not even a shadow of the soviet assertion that it "has never opposed the search for a political settlement" from the first day it poked its nose into the angolan affairs?

analysing the performance of "izvestia" on january 29, afp noted that someone held the assertion of "izvestia" that political settlement lacks concrete suggestion had made clear the soviet position, namely, political settlement is possible but must be according to 'soviet terms'.

what are the "soviet terms" they are simply permission for the soviet union to control angola and establish another strategic position in africa -- an important flank of europe -- so as to gain control over the south atlantic and gradually extend to central and south africa to seize strategic resources there.

a just cause enjoys abundant support while an injust cause finds meagre support. whatever tricks the outwardly strong soviet social-imperialists may play and no matter how it bluffs and deceives, its armed intervention, like

that by all the old-line imperialists against other countries, will end in despicable defeat. their intention to enslave the angolan people and other african peoples can never be realized. the road of struggle is full of twists and turns, but victory will certainly be won by the angolan people and african people.

New Tsars Step Up Cultural Aggression Against Mongolia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

the new tsars are stepping up their cultural aggression against mongolia side by side with their political control, economic plunder and military occupation of that country.

it was an important policy of the old tsars to replace gradually the languages of subjugated nations with russian. it had been declared by the tsarist rulers that "so long as a nation still keeps its belief, language, customs and law, it cannot be considered as already subjugated." today the new tsars are obviously pursuing the same policy in mongolia. for years, they have compelled the mongolian authorities to propagate russian in schools and make it a compulsory subject. the existing mongolian educational programme worked out under the new tsars' control stipulates that russian is to be taught from the fourth to tenth grade in primary schools with a total of about 900 hours. russian is taught for two to three years in secondary technical schools and for three to four years in institutes of higher learning. part of the curricula of the mongolian state university and the greater part of it in its poly-technical college as well as in its agriculture and animal husbandry college and the entire curriculum of its medical college are taught in russian. not only soviet but also mongolian teachers give lessons in russian in these colleges. most of the textbooks and reference books in mongolian institutes of higher learning are published in the soviet union and in russian. a dispatch by the tass correspondent in mongolia said that in the future all mongolian schools and establishments of national education will "greatly increase their teaching programmes of russian". to propagate russian in mongolia, the soviet revisionists, apart from training mongolian teachers of the russian language in soviet institutes of higher learning, also run ten-month courses of advanced russian in mongolia.

special attention has been paid by the new tsars to poisoning the minds of the younger generation in mongolia

in order to make them docile slaves. to achieve this objective, they push with redoubled efforts the social-imperialist enslaving education and revisionist education in mongolia. the teaching system, programme, materials or methods in all mongolian schools, from primary schools to universities, are almost entirely taken over from the soviet union. some curricula spread revisionist fallacies and others advertise social-imperialist material civilization. still others prettify the old tsars' aggression and expansion and praise their "concern" for and "friendship" with the mongolian people. the new tsars are not content with this; they send their own men to hold leading posts in mongolian schools. there are soviet "advisers" in mongolian schools of ten grades and above. soviet teachers or "experts" are in charge of research sections or appointed as head masters or even rectors in mongolian schools, taking a direct part in school administration.

in recent years, the soviet revisionists have tightened their control of the mongolian educational departments by maintaining what they call direct "cooperation" and "links" with mongolian educational departments. an agreement on "direct cooperation" signed in september 1973 between the soviet ministry of higher and specialized secondary education and the mongolian state committee of higher and secondary special technical education stipulates the necessity "for further expanding cooperation between the institutions of higher learning of the two countries". in the same year, the soviet ministry of education signed an agreement on reinforced "cooperation" with the mongolian ministry of national education. a number of soviet universities and middle schools have likewise maintained ties with mongolian schools.

in addition, the soviet revisionists also make the mongolian authorities send large numbers of students to the soviet union to be imbued with soviet revisionist ideology. upon returning home, many of these students hold high positions at all levels. according to the mongolian monthly "namya amydral", statistics of 1974 show that 66 per cent of the secretaries of provincial party committees of mongolia graduated from the higher party institute of the central committee of the soviet communist party. most of the leading members in the literature, arts, science and technology and public health circles received their training in the soviet union. nearly 94 per cent of the doctors and associate doctors got their degrees in the soviet union. the soviet revisionists have intensified their control over mongolia by means of training its students, research students, teachers and students on probation.

exporting books and journals is one of the important means of the soviet revisionists to achieve ideological control over the mongolian people. in recent years, soviet books have poured into mongolia. nearly half of

the books in many mongolian bookshops are published in the soviet union. in 1973 there were over one thousand kinds of soviet magazines in mongolia with a total of 260,000 copies, or an average of a soviet journal for every five mongolians.

another means of the soviet revisionists to poison the minds of the mongolian people is the export of soviet films. for years, mongolia's cinema industry has been monopolized by the soviet revisionists. soviet and soviet-mongolian films propagating great russianism, capitulationism, class reconciliation, renegade philosophy and love-above-all idea flooded the country. especially in recent years, the soviet union has exported to mongolia films on militarist thesis with a view to whitewashing the new tsars' reactionary nature of aggression and expansion and making the mongolian people serve as cannon-fodder for the russia of the new tsars.

moreover, soviet films also dominate mongolia's television. according to incomplete figures, two-thirds of the feature films shown in mongolia's television in 1973 were made in the soviet union.

under the signboard of "friendship" and "cooperation", the soviet revisionists send artists to visit mongolia every year. some thirty soviet art troupes and art groups visited that country in the past five years. many of their programmes are reactionary in content and vulgar in taste, spreading decadent ideas.

the new tsars' cultural aggression and enslaving education have met with resistance from the broad masses of the mongolian people including intellectuals and young students upholding national culture. in the end, the colonialist undertaking of the new tsars will only further arouse the awakening and discontent of the mongolian people.

Facts Cannot Be Denied

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1976)

y.a. malik, permanent representative of the ussr to the united nations, in a recent letter to the u.n. secretary-general attempted to deny the soviet crime of bombing a border city of zaire, dilolo, against which the zairian government had strongly protested in a note to the u.n. secretary-general.

according to a tass report on january 28, malik in his letter flatly denied that his country had done anything in angola which is unfriendly to and threatening the republic of zaire. he said, "i want to remind you that there is not a single soviet man on the land of angola who is fighting with arms in hands."

malik's denial only serves to expose the facts.

malik painstakingly put in an attributive clause -- "who is fighting with arms in hands" -- after "not a single soviet man on the land of angola". this is tantamount to an admission that there are soviet men -- soviet military personnel in angola.

it is reported that the number of soviet military personnel in angola has reached nearly one thousand plus large quantities of soviet weapons. among the soviet weapons shipped to angola since last march, an ap report said recently, are "nearly 70 light amphibious tanks, nearly 170 armoured personnel carriers,... 30 t-34 and t-54 tanks", as well as sophisticated weapons such as aircraft and missiles.

all these are facts that can never be denied by malik. all he argued is that the soviet men there are not "fighting with arms in hands."

however, this argument is ridiculous. the people of the whole world, especially the third world people who have had enough bitter experiences under the rule of old and new colonialism and imperialism, know full well that the neo-colonialists who supply guns, send military advisers and mercenary troops or use africans to fight africans, and those old-line colonialists who sent their own troops to invade a country are all jackals of the same lair.

the crimes committed by the soviet social-imperialists in angola and africa cannot be denied. they will be duly punished in the end.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Concludes Debate on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 30, 1976)

the united nations security council today unanimously adopted a resolution on namibia. the resolution condemns the south african racist regime for continued illegal occupation of the territory of namibia.

the resolution demands that the south african authorities put an end forthwith to its policy of "bantustans" and the so-called "homelands" aimed at violating the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia, release all namibian political prisoners, and abolish the application in namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices.

the security council discussed the question of namibia from january 27 to 30. more than 40 representatives of u.n. members and related organizations spoke at the six meetings held. many representatives expressed firm support to the namibian people's struggle against the vorster racist regime and for the complete liberation of namibia.

moses m. garoeb, representative of the south west africa people's organization, speaking at the beginning of the debate, pointed out that the vorster regime has been for years carrying out the total and complete militarization of namibia. it was redeploying in namibia last year many of its troops withdrawn from rhodesia. those troops were used to counter the increasing activities of swapo and to prepare for extraterritorial incursion into neighbouring countries.

he said, "we believe very strongly that the liberation of namibia can be brought about only by the namibians themselves. we in swapo also believe that that liberation can be achieved only through armed struggle."

dunstan w. kamana, chairman of the u.n. council for namibia, condemned the vorster regime's continued escalation of "police-state" measures against namibians through killing, mass arrests, detentions, floggings and other repressive actions.

he pointed out that the so-called constitutional conference and other criminal actions of the vorster regime were aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of namibia.

representatives of kuwait, burundi, egypt, tanzania, algeria, guinea, romania, panama and other countries also made speeches giving their support to the namibian people's struggle and condemning the brutalities and criminal activities against the namibian people committed by the south african racist regime.

speaking at a meeting on january 28, chinese representative lai ya-li noted that the past year has seen a most inspiring situation in africa. the practice of struggle by the african people has proved that the liberation struggle will eventually triumph. but their road of advance is by no means smooth. he continued, "the overall situation of african unity and the struggle of the people in southern africa is in jeopardy because of the rivalry between the superpowers. the development of the situation in southern africa has enabled the african people to gradually realize the danger of 'letting the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf through the front gate'. therefore, it is only through linking the struggle against racism with that against superpower interference, subversion and divisive activities and for doing away with them that the overall situation of african unity can be preserved, the continued victorious advance of the struggle for national liberation enhanced and the complete liberation of the whole continent of africa achieved."

lai ya-li pointed out that the way of solving the namibian question should be: the correct position in the relevant u.n. general assembly and security council resolutions previously adopted on namibia should be adhered to; the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia, withdraw all their troops and administration therefrom and let the namibian people achieve their independence free from outside interference.

on january 30, chinese representative lai ya-li made an explanation after china's vote in favour of the draft resolution on namibia. he noted that the chinese delegation has reservations on the relevant contents about free elections in the resolution. he said, we hold that when the namibian people are still under the domination and repression of the south african troops and police and administration, the holding of the so-called free elections is completely out of the question. there is a danger that such a practice may be utilized by the south african racist regime to continue its occupation and domination of namibia in a disguised form. we also hold that it is imperative to maintain vigilance and guard against the south african racist authorities' attempt to capitalize on the so-called 'dialogue' to deceive world public opinion and delay their withdrawal from namibia."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE

The Whole Body of the Third-Term "From the Commune and Back to the Commune" Graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College Sends Letter to the Great Leader Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1976)

Respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao:

Under the excellent situation in which "orioles sing, swallows swirl everywhere" in the vast motherland and encouraged by the great debate on the revolution in education led personally by you, we 176 graduating students of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College will soon follow the principle of "from the commune and back to the commune" and go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside to become a generation of new-type peasants. At this exciting moment, we stand on the Yingtsui Mountain and look at Peking from afar with emotions churning like the flow and ebb of tide and a boiling passion. We have so many words to tell you!

Three years ago, we descendents of poor and lower-middle peasants who were for generations looked down upon by other people as "people with mud-covered legs" strode into the Chaoyang Agricultural College with chin forward and tears of happiness in our eyes. We knew very well that the establishment of this new socialist agricultural college and the enrollment of us children of poor and lower-middle peasants were possible because of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by you to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, because of your call that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and the mounting of the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure by the working class, and because of the guidance of your brilliant July 30, May 7 and July 21 directives.

Our fate is related to the great proletarian cultural revolution as closely as each breath is to the next, and is closely linked with your line.

Looking back over the history of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines at the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, each of our achievements is a victory for your revolutionary line. We have done whatever you say, worked against the 17-year long revisionist line in education and strived to turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We follow the principle of "from the commune and back to the commune" and are resolved to become peasants after graduation from the agricultural college and take concrete action to restrict bourgeois rights and narrow the three major differences. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise such students as what they "can afford to send and take back, to bring up and use."

The principle of "from the commune and back to the commune" has carried out to the letter your great thought and written a new chapter of the history of proletarian education. But it has also been opposed by the bourgeois lords and the old force of habit. At the beginning, some people denounced this practice as a product of Lin Piao's ultra-Left line, and made all kinds of false accusations against it in a vain attempt to smother our college in the cradle. In July, August and September of last year, all kinds of absurd arguments appeared in educational circles that whipped up a rightist wind to reverse past verdicts, and made all kinds of criticism against the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College. They slandered the principle of "from the commune and back to the commune" to serve as peasants and earn wage points as a communist thing done at the stage of socialism. They also used this to attack your educational line, and attempted to reopen the case of the great cultural revolution.

Those engaged in revolution know that they are close to Peking and the rebels especially sense the sincerity of Chairman Mao. Oh, Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! In the successive life-and-death struggles between the two classes and the two lines, it was your series of great instructions that gave us inexhaustible strength. With your support, we were dauntless and valiant; with you taking the helm for us, our hearts were red, our eyes were sharp and our orientation was clear. Led by the college Party committee and the workers' propaganda team, we went to the battlefield and made oral and written criticisms, thus bringing into play the worker-peasant-soldier students' role of "attending, managing and transforming the college" and dealing a heavy blow to the absurd arguments. The storms of successive struggles have enabled us to clearly see that revisionism is still the principal danger at present, that the question of who will win--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie--in the ideological sphere has still not been genuinely settled and that consistent and untiring efforts have still to be made by several generations. We belong to a new generation to carry on the heritage so as to pave the way for future generations. Our responsibility is heavy and we have a long way to go. We are resolved to take class struggle as the key link, always bear in mind the Party's basic line formulated by you and carry the struggle to combat and oppose revisionism through to the end.

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, over the past three years, we have conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the four volumes of your precious works, and selectively studied the relevant Marxist-Leninist works. With strong militant

excitement, we have taken part in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and of Water Margin, properly attended the main course of class struggle and enhanced our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the period of three years, 27 of our comrades have joined the CCP and 31 have joined the CYL.

In accordance with your instructions, we persisted in "part-work and part-study and studying while working," implemented the "three-in-one combination" of teaching scientific research and production, braved the severe cold and snowstorms, held aloft the red banner of the anti-Japanese political and military college and built rows of caves on the side of Yingtsui Mountain. We braved the hot sun and torrential rains, took the road of the communist university and reclaimed plots of farmland along the Taling River. We shared the thought and anxiety of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and strived to contribute strength, in the period of study, toward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the course of "going up and stepping down many times," we ran more than 200 terms of short-term training classes under the leadership of local Party organizations. We developed and created high-yield fields in areas where paddy had never been planted, built fruit orchards in areas which the bourgeois experts considered to be unsuitable for fruit tree planting, and cured the sick livestock which were considered to have incurable diseases.

On the eve of graduation, each of us has worked out a plan for building his home village into a Tachai-type village. We know that the poor and lower-middle peasants of our home villages are eagerly anticipating our return to our communes and production brigades and teams to take part in the battle for building Tachai-type counties. At the same time, we also think of other parts of the motherland. Many of us have asked to be sent to settle in frontierland. Immediately after you have given the order, we will go to wherever we are needed the most. The principle of "from the commune and back to the commune" has been vilified as "speculative, fearful of hardship and useless in battle." Let such absurd arguments go to hell! The thundering steps of the new peasants will crush the imperialist dream that pins its hope of realizing "peaceful evolution" on the third or fourth generation of China.

We entered the college with our bodies covered with mud and will go back to the rural villages with calluses on our palms. Respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the revolutionary comrades-in-arms in Tsinghua University have conveyed in their letter to you what we worker-peasant-soldier students have in mind. Looking at our long march ahead, we are clear that the future is bright, but the road is tortuous. No matter how many difficulties, dangers and tempestuous storms are ahead, we will make persistent effort to overcome them and to courageously advance. "We can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas." Your brilliant poem will always inspire and encourage us to bravely scale new heights. We will transform the world with our own hands and build our as yet very backward rural areas into a socialist new countryside. We vow to plant the great banner of Marxism on the heights of communism.

A long, long life to you!

The Whole Body of the Third-Term
"From the Commune and Back to the
Commune" Graduates of the Ch'aoyang
Agricultural College

Dated January 25, 1976

(NCNA Shenyang, January 25, 1976)

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Persevere in Taking the Road of Integration With the Workers and Peasants

by

Hsia Chen-huan (夏震寰), Professor of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

Those people who whipped up the Rightist wind to reverse past verdicts in educational circles wantonly attacked the proletarian revolution in education and made a fuss about the question of intellectuals. They disguised themselves as "caring" for the intellectuals and "pleaded for mercy" on behalf of the intellectuals. To old intellectuals like us, this trick is nothing new. In the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line let us enjoy all kinds of privileges and live in luxury. Indeed, we were being "exceedingly well looked after"! But, what is the result? The result is that we intellectuals have been seriously poisoned.

Take myself as an example. I am an intellectual who has come from the old society. In the early post-liberation period, the huge tide of the revolution once prompted me to seek improvement. But, as at that time the educational front was dominated by the revisionist line, this demand for progress in me was not consolidated and developed, but instead receded under the baneful influence of a series of the so-called "care." At that time, "laureates" for being the pace-setter of working class intellectuals and what not came one after another, and I became complacent. Subsequently, I was sent to the Soviet Union for "further studies." This developed rather than transformed my bourgeois world outlook.

Coming back from the Soviet Union, I was offered more important positions. I carried out scientific research that was "divorced from the three things," and all the more actively pushed the revisionist post-graduate system. I was appointed Head of the Hydraulics Teaching Material Compilation and Verification Unit. I followed the bourgeois practice in drawing up the teaching outline, and fixed conventions and dogmas according to the bourgeois educational concept, thus inflicting untold injuries upon people. At that time, my enthusiasm was indeed aroused. But what kind of enthusiasm was this? The enthusiasm of which school was this? Clearly, it was the enthusiasm that served capitalist restoration.

Under the baneful influence of this kind of "care," I was seriously divorced from the masses, and the privileges I enjoyed deepened the gap between me and the working people. In those 17 years, I did not have any contact with the realties in society or with the workers and peasants, and was all the time confined to the small world of the Tsinghua University campus. In 1968, after the workers' propaganda team moved into Tsinghua University, the teachers and students were organized to go down to factories and the countryside to get in touch with realities and receive re-education

from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. When I first got to the Sanmen Gorge, I dared not take any drink from the peasants when I felt thirsty after a long walk, or use the rice bowls of the peasants in meals. I felt that everything was so unfamiliar to me in the countryside. All this made me clearly realize the serious evil consequences resulting from the "care" of the old school, and understand that the so-called "concern and care" was in actual fact baneful influence.

Chairman Mao says: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they do not integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants." In the past few years, we ran school and carried out scientific research at the Sanmen Gorge water conservation worksite, and personally took part in the stirring and seething struggle of the masses of workers and peasants for harnessing the Yellow River. We were profoundly educated. Wherever we went, the masses of workers and peasants enthusiastically said, "It is the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that you are able to come to the worksite, with even the old professor also coming to the mountain valley." They took the initiative to acquaint us with the conditions and provide us with data, and showed great concern for us. It would be difficult for me to forget this scene all my life. I deeply realized that the road of integration with the workers and peasants which I took grew ever broader.

The urgent demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants for harnessing the Yellow River and their earnest expectation on us were all along engraved in my heart and constantly came up before my eyes. Therefore, I always felt that there was not enough time and always wanted to do more toward harnessing the Yellow River. I felt that it was the greatest joy and happiness that I was able to take part in the work of harnessing the Yellow River. As I recalled, in the several decades before the great proletarian cultural revolution, true to the meaning of my name "Chen-huan," I was all along following the bourgeois road of "making my name ring throughout the world." During the cultural revolution, under the leadership of the working class and with the help of the broad masses, I criticized this road, and only then did I walk out of the Tsinghua University campus to take part in the reconstruction of the Sanmen Gorge project, take the royal road of integration with the workers and peasants, and conscientiously devote time and energy to remolding my world outlook.

In the course of my integration with the workers and peasants, I not only transformed myself ideologically but also raised my vocational standards. Originally, I was majoring in silt, and I also studied silt when I went abroad. The Yellow River has many peculiar kinds of currents, such as "kan" (淦) and "lien-tzu water" (涟子水) which could not be found in foreign books. However, the surveyors of the Yellow River explained to us the conditions that gave rise to these phenomena. Again, in the aspect of drawing water containing a large amount of silt for irrigation, the masses creatively used different percentage of well water to dilute the flood water that contained a large amount of silt, thus obtaining good results in irrigation. All these were of some significance toward raising my vocational standards, and they had a greater role to play in solving problems relevant to the harnessing of the Yellow River. These facts make me deeply realize that the masses are the real heroes, and only when the intellectuals

honestly learn from the masses of workers and peasants can they turn knowledge into wholesome knowledge and solve practical problems.

Re-educated by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the past few years, I have made tremendous improvement ideologically. I deeply realize that the changes in the water conservation department and in my own person before and after the great proletarian cultural revolution both show that "the correctness or incorrectness of the political and ideological line decides everything." From the time I went to the Sanmen Gorge to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants up to the present, the short period of only six years has enabled me, a man close to his sixties, to change my outlook, shine with revolutionary youth and even join the Chinese Communist Party. In the 17 years before the cultural revolution, I was a lot younger than what I am now, and according to logic, it should have been easier for me to transform myself at that time. But, instead of forging ahead, there was regression. After the "July 27" workers' paopaganda team moved into Tsinghua University, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line shone brightly over the campus, and I also was able to forge ahead in big strides. How obvious are the two different results produced by two different lines in me!

What I have gone through in person has completely refuted those shameless lies which say that at present, all old teachers have changed their profession and it is impossible to arouse their enthusiasm. Those who practice Right-reversal of verdicts attack the Party's policy toward the intellectuals, oppose the ideological remolding of intellectuals and vainly attempt to drag the intellectuals back to the beaten track of the past 17 years. We can never agree to this.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle is the key link; everything else hinges on it." The absurd arguments of the rightist wind to reverse past verdicts on the educational front give salient manifestation to the revisionist line of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. We must persevere in the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, repulse the absurd arguments of the rightist wind to reverse past verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry the revolution in education through to the end!

* * *

SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward Socialist New Things

by

Li Yü-shih (厉雨石)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Pizo and Confucius, a large number of socialist new things has appeared. Like wild flowers that run riot in springtime, these new things are in bloom in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and they give impetus to the vigorous development of the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. All battlefronts are seething with enthusiasm, socialism is victoriously advancing everywhere, and the situation is excellent. The consolidation and development of the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius requires us to adopt a correct attitude toward these socialist new things and enthusiastically support and foster their growth with wholehearted eagerness.

Socialist new things are born under the growing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their growth and progress also further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and give impetus to the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, deeply criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enabled a profound socialist transformation favorable to socialism to take place on various fronts and in various spheres, and a large number of socialist new things to emerge. For example, the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought extensively launched by the people of various nationalities, the worker-peasant-soldier cadres study class, the ranks of Marxist theorists of the masses, the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the revolutionary committee, the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in education, the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Tach'ing in industry, the barefoot doctors, cooperative medical service and the sending of urban medical workers to the countryside, the taking of the May 7 road by the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and commercial workers, the sending of educated young people to the mountains and rural areas, and the management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants. All these new things have been affirmed and supported by the great leader Chairman Mao, and are the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Socialist society is born out of capitalist society, is in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges, and is "the period

Chairman Mao eulogized it with the greatest enthusiasm as "very good" and thoroughly repudiated the slanders and attacks made by the landlord and the bourgeois classes as well as the right opportunist Ch'en Tu-hsiu, their agent within the Party, against the peasant movement. After the founding of new China, when the rural cooperation movement in our country just rose above the eastern horizon and the right opportunists made critical comments on and actively opposed it, Chairman Mao wrote over one hundred introductory notes for the advance models in cooperation, and hailed and supported the appearance of the upsurge of socialist reform in China's countryside. Chairman Mao also gave the highest appraisal to and showed enthusiastic concern over the large numbers of socialist new things that emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement.

The revolutionary practice of these great revolutionary teachers has set glorious examples for us on how to deal correctly with socialist new things.

How to deal with socialist new things has always been an important content of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as well as an important hallmark for distinguishing the proletarian world outlook from the bourgeois world outlook, and true Marxism from false Marxism. Whether to support or oppose the new things is essentially an important question of principle bearing on whether we support to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and whether we affirm or negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Regarding this, communists and revolutionaries must adopt a clearcut attitude and cannot be ambiguous in the least.

The growth of new things shows that the decline of old things will inevitably encounter resistance from the reactionary classes on the decline. In history, Confucius' opposition to new things could be considered exemplary. For the sake of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," this old diehard who professed that he "believed in and loving the ancients" practiced restoration and regression. He was afraid of the new things as though they were tigers, regarded the old things as his life, and hated the new things with vengeance. He frenziedly attacked even a new wine cup. Although the bones of Confucius who lived two thousand years ago had long been turned into dust, there is still no lack of people who oppose new things. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were both Confucians of modern time and the sworn enemies of socialist new things. Lin Piao and his gang stood truth on its head, confused black and white, and attacked one by one the socialist new things emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution in the most vicious terms. Their sinister aim was to make a vain attempt to negate in toto the great proletarian cultural revolution, change the basic line of the Party and restore capitalism.

Influenced by old traditional concepts and force of habit, some of our comrades are frequently not accustomed to the new socialist things, and they either make critical comments on or condemn them. In their eyes, new things are not as good as old things. Why do such conditions appear? This is because they still do not understand the actual significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and

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Confucius. Their world outlook is still the old one and they sit on the side of the wrong line. In order to be promoters of progress for socialist new things, we must consciously transform our world outlook and make a clean break with the conservative ideas in our minds.

Chairman Mao points out: "In each thing there is a contradiction between its new and its old aspects, and this gives rise to a series of struggles with many twists and turns. As a result of these struggles, the new aspect changes from being minor to being major and rises to predominence, while the old aspect changes from being major to being minor and gradually dies out." The development of society and the progress of mankind invariably follow this objective law, and it is through the triumph of new things over old things that the replacement of the old system by the new system is realized. New things emerging from struggle could also only be developed and perfected through struggle. It is inconsistent with facts to assume that the development of new things would be plain sailing without struggle. Refusal to believe in the invincibility of new things and their inevitable replacement of old things in the end is also in contravention of materialist dialectics.

The growth of new things is bound to encounter suppression and destruction by conservative forces, but suppression and destruction can never obstruct the advance of new things. The "first levy field" and the "casting of the penal code tripod" during the Spring and Autumn period were a challenge to the moribund slave-owning system, and they were viciously slandered and constantly encircled and attacked by the reactionary forces of the slave-owning aristocracy, but all these had not checked the development and growth of new things or changed the historical trend marked by the replacement of the slave-owning system by the feudal system.

Facts in history about the advance of these new things through struggle are too numerous to recount. In the socialist society, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, conditions for the growth of new things are fundamentally different from and much better than the past. The founding of the dictatorship of the proletariat has opened up an infinitely broad road for the growth of socialist new things. However, the growth of new things has still to go through arduous and tortuous struggle. The emergence and development of the experience of Ch'aoyang Agricultural College is a very good example. When they moved to the countryside, people said that this was to "destroy education." When they practiced "from the commune back to the commune," people called that "a waste of talent." When they practiced "going up and stepping down many times" and open-door educadtion, some people talked about "open-door without education." Because the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College stages a rival show to the revisionist line in education, it naturally encounters such attacks and censures. However, this is harmless to the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in any way but has on the contrary enabled it to acquire richer and more perfect experience in struggle.

The law of unity of opposites is a sharp weapon for us to understand and deal correctly with new socialist things. Like all new things, socialist new things are the opposites of old things and things that "exist in contrast and develop in struggle" with old things. Precisely because they are new

things, they are invariably weak at the beginning and take a process to grow and become perfect. Should we adopt a positive attitude or a well-intentioned attitude so as to make them ever more perfect, or adopt a skeptical and wait-and-see attitude, or take the opposite stand to find fault with them and wilfully denounce their insignificant shortcomings? Marxism holds that although new things have certain imperfections, they are but side issues and not the mainstream, the non-essential aspect and not the essence. The correct attitude should be to affirm their socialist orientation and revolutionary essence and create conditions from every side so that they could overcome their shortcomings and keep on perfecting and growing up healthily.

New things are invincible. They represent the interests of the advanced class, conform to the surging tide of history and possess a strong vitality. Therefore, although they are rather weak at the beginning and are frequently not acknowledged by some people, they nevertheless have truth and the masses of the people on their side. By way of the struggle, they will increasingly demonstrate their superiority over the old things and will increasingly be recognized and supported by the people. More than a century ago, when the strength of the international proletariat was still very weak, Marx and Engels proclaimed that the bourgeoisie was bound to perish and the proletariat was bound to triumph. When the Red regime led by our Party was still very weak, Chairman Mao firmly repudiated the pessimistic note sounded by traitor Lin Piao who questioned "how long can the Red flag keep flying," and wisely pointed out that a single spark can start a prairie fire. The reason that the Red regime and the proletariat are invincible is that the proletariat is a new force and the Red regime is the young shoot of the new socialist system. They represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people and are more advanced than the bourgeoisie and more superior than the old system. Socialist new things embody the developing communist factor and the proletariat and revolutionary people pin limitless hopes on them. They will overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the course of advance and grow strong and sturdily mature as they are tempered in struggle. As was pointed out by Lenin, "With the support of the proletarian state power, the young shoots of communism will not wither; they will grow and blossom into complete communism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 19) Such is the dialectics of history.

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FUNERAL COMMITTEE FOR LATE CHOU EN-LAI

Announcement by Funeral Committee for Late
Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1976)

an announcement
by the funeral committee for the late comrade chou en-lai:

the funeral committee for the late comrade chou en-lai wishes to express heartfelt thanks to the numerous marxist-leninist parties and organizations for their messages or letters of condolences expressing their deep sorrow over the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china (c.p.c.), member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. end item

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AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Shensi Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences Benefits from Work in Countryside

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 5, 1976)

eighty per cent of the research workers of the shensi academy of agricultural and forestry sciences have stayed and worked in the countryside since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

cooperating with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have conducted experiments and research into more than 400 subjects and produced 130 important results, almost twice as many as obtained in the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution. they have also trained 12,000 agro-technicians.

li li-ko, a young research worker, has conscientiously learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants while taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. he evolved a new tillage system along with the peasants to solve a pressing problem. it contributed to increases in local farm yields and experience for the dry tableland in central shensi.

the academy has opened up new vistas for its research by putting the stress on the rural areas. its research workers staying in yenan have developed methods to increase winter wheat yields in valleys through experiments conducted in cooperation with local scientific workers and people from the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences in peking. they selected disease-resistant varieties and tried them out in different places with appropriate watering and manuring and measures to control plant pests and diseases. the new cultivation methods increased local wheat output over large tracts and have been popularized in the hilly area north of yenan.

members of the academy now appreciate the value of joining the masses in scientific experiments. they had failed to make any noteworthy progress in breeding fruit tree seed by means of gemmate mutation when they studied the subject behind closed doors. then they got some 300 peasants around to join in the project and conducted experiments in 22 orchards distributed over 11 counties. the peasants drew on their rich practical experience to help the researchers solve a number of unresolved problems and soon achieve significant results. now 121 series have been selected, and more than 30 have proven to be fine species.

the practice of open-door research and a long stay in the countryside have helped the scientific workers

integrate with the workers and peasants and remould their own world outlook. over 500 research workers from the academy who have worked in the countryside have made big changes in their thinking by accepting re-education by workers and peasants and making serious efforts to remould their own world outlook. 40 of them have been admitted into the communist party of china.

since arriving in a north shensi village in 1970, a senior woman research fellow has travelled to all the mountains and valleys, working alongside the peasants during the day and doing investigation and research during the night, thus winning praise from the people.

LAND TRANSFORMATION

Formerly Devastated Yellow River Area
Produces Surplus Grain

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 4, 1976)

the immense achievements made in the area once devastated by yellow river floods are typified by what has taken place in huaiyang county, central honan province.

the area, which now produces a grain surplus, resembles a beautifully patterned carpet with tidy rectangular fields flanked by tree belts and ditches, with roads linking up the surrounding villages.

in 1938, the chiang kai-shek bandits blasted the yellow river dyke at huayuankou in honan province, which caused floods that affected 44 counties in three provinces. huaiyang county was one of the hardest hit. the land became heavily silted and was abandoned for many years.

in 1964, when chairman mao issued the call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the huaiyang people, taking the tachai production brigade as their model, started dealing with soil alkalinity in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the years that followed they built water conservancy projects, levelled the land, improved the soil and produced grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops in ever increasing quantity.

last year, per hectare grain yield was 4.5 tons, four times that of the early post-liberation days. per hectare yield of cotton was around 0.7 tons, an increase

of 4.7 times. in addition, good harvests have been reaped in sesame, peanuts and rapeseed. last year, this county sold to the state 40,000 tons of surplus grain and 5,000 tons of cotton.

the huaiyang people have put up an indomitable fight against sand and wind. in the southern part of the county there is a long sandy belt where grain crops could hardly survive. in the past few years, the local people have planted trees belts along river banks and ditches, by the road sides and around the fields. every winter and spring, the production brigades carried out activities to control the sand. they dug the land two to three metres deep and covered the sand with the soil ploughed up. liuchentun people's commune, situated in the very heart of the sandy belt, had 5,130 hectares of silted land. in the winter of 1966 the people there raised the slogan: "with hearts aflame and spade in hand, we will dig up 600 hectares of land every year." after working hard against snow and wind for six winters in subzero weather they have fulfilled their task.

in the course of transforming their 11,300 hectares of alkaline fields, the people of huaiyang county dredged and widened more than two hundred rivers and other waterways and lowered the water table by one to two metres. they also used the silt they dug up to improve the fields. in the fight against sand and alkalinity, by the winter of 1975 the people drilled more than 10,000 wells and put up 150 electric pumping stations that now serve 53,000 hectares of land. new stable, high yield fields were created by removing hilltops and filling in gullies and turning up the sub-soil. although there have been three severe droughts since 1970, the average annual grain increase has been maintained at 30,000 tons.

the people are still continuing their struggle against nature. ten thousand people of this county are now working on 600 hectares of sandy, barren land which they expect to turn into good fields within a month.

HARNESSING OF HAN RIVER

Harnessing of Han River -- Major Yangtze Tributary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1976)

the han river, a main tributary of the yangtze notorious for its waywardness since ancient times, has at last been harnessed. years of effort by the people and builders of water control projects along its course have made the river basin safe from the threat of flood and waterlogging and turned the waterway to good account in power generation, irrigation, navigation and fish breeding as well.

a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the success in harnessing and developing the han river has provided invaluable experience for the all-round treatment and comprehensive utilization of rivers in other parts of china.

the 1,500-kilometre-long han river is one of china's important waterways. it drains an area embracing more than 60 counties and cities in shensi, szechwan, honan and hupeh provinces. it flows through the storm-frequented area between the chinling and tapa mountains, carries an average of 50,000 million cubic metres of water per annum, and during the storm season may reach a maximum of 50,000 cubic metres per second.

the river in its upper reaches used to wind its way turbulently between vertical cliffs whereas in the middle and lower reaches, which are in flat country, the course was so narrow that it threatened to overflow its banks at a flow of 10,000 cubic metres per second. to make matters worse, during the flood season the high water mark in the river was often pushed higher by the rising level of the yangtze, causing frequent flooding along the han river.

according to the records, the han river breached its dykes in 11 of the 18 years between 1931 and 1948. an extraordinary flood in july 1935 tore open 14 big gaps in its dykes, inundating 16 counties and cities in hupeh, killing over 80,000 people and leaving 3.7 million homeless.

after liberation chairman mao and the party central committee concerned themselves with the problem. in 1955 an overall survey was started and a programme for harnessing the river mapped out. a flood diversion sluice gate, built in its lower reaches the following year, immediately helped reduce the threat of flood. construction of the tanchiangkou water control project in the upper reaches was begun during the great leap of 1958.

the programme to control and develop the han picked up momentum during the cultural revolution when the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao was penetratingly criticized and the local people led by the party swung into action with tremendous socialist enthusiasm. following the completion of the first stage of the tanchiangkou project, they went on to build a number of large water control and hydroelectric works.

there are now in the upper reaches four large reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 20,000 million cubic metres, hydroelectric stations with a total power generating capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts and several other projects. in the lower reaches, a drainage system extending 110 kilometres now supplements the flood diversion project built in 1956. all the planned works on the han have been completed except for one power station.

these works have already played a very useful part in transforming the countryside. through control of the flood waters from the upper reaches, the tanchiangkou project and other reservoirs have cut down the flow in the lower reaches to no more than 17,000 cubic metres per second. supplemented by the flood diversion and drainage works, they have ensured the lower reaches against the danger of flood. the plains between the yangtze and the han, which used to lose much of their crops to floods, have yielded good harvests in recent years despite frequent storms and high water marks.

the reservoirs also guarantee an ample supply of water to the farmland on the hanchung plains in shensi, the nanyang basin in honan and the arid rolling downs north of hsiangyang in hupeh, turning this hilly area into a new marketable grain producer.

the three hydroelectric stations at tanchiangkou, shihchuan and huanglungtan supply electric power for industrial and agricultural development in hupeh, honan and southern shensi.

with the reservoirs regulating the flow, the han river is now navigable for 100-ton steamboats up to paiho county on the shensi-hupeh border, and for smaller motor boats as far as the hanchung area in southwest shensi. the total length of the shipping routes is now 5.7 times what it was in the early post-liberation days, and the volume of freight has increased more than 20 times. the secluded mountain hamlets in the vicinity of the reservoirs are now linked up with the cities by boat, thus facilitating the interflow of materials between town and countryside.

fish breeding is being actively expanded in the reservoirs.

MASS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXCHANGES

Mass Scientific and Technical Exchanges in East China City

(NCNA-English Hofei, Feb. 4, 1976)

the aim of the mass scientific and technical exchanges being promoted in pengpu city in east china's anhwei province is to impart scientific and technical knowledge to others without reservation so that it plays a bigger role in building socialism.

the planned activity is carried out under the science and technology exchange station which was sponsored jointly by the city's trade union council, industrial departments and institutions of higher education. the results show that many knotty problems in production have been tackled and solved and that a number of ordinary workers can rapidly become a backbone force in scientific and technical work. more important is that the traditional idea of knowledge as "private wealth", left over from the past, has been shattered.

the short-term technical training class is one of the various forms being used. workers attend training classes in their specialty and according to the division of labour. lectures are given by veteran workers, technicians and college teachers. the city has since last year run training courses in over heating treatment, foundry work, electronic meters for measuring potential difference, mechanical drawing, medicine and pharmacology. workers who took the courses have solved nearly one hundred key technical problems.

many specialized technical exchange teams have been set up which are composed of workers and technicians with experienced workers as the backbone. their task is to popularize new techniques, help run training classes and solve key problems arising in production. some of the teams have compiled reading material or made suggestions to leading departments on how to carry out technical transformation and popularize advanced techniques. over the past year and more, a dozen new techniques and technological processes have been applied and scores of key problems solved. the heat measurement team this year has popularized in the electronic meters and instruments industry an automatic switch-off device for electric welding machines. the problem of electricity leakage in instruments used by the hsinhsing chemical works was solved with the help of the team.

the city regularly sponsors forums, holds exhibitions and shows films to introduce new techniques and technical innovations.

ORTHOPAEDICS

Shanghai Orthopaedic Surgeons Perform Free Muscle Transplantation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 4, 1976)

orthopaedic surgeons at the shanghai no. six people's hospital helped a young worker recover the use of his severely injured left forearm by performing a free muscle transplantation. this is a new breakthrough in china's traumatic surgery for limbs.

the welder, li hung-pin, returned to his job in a county farm machinery plant in sinkiang in april 1974. he is again able to use his left hand to operate a diesel engine or lift up to five kilogrammes. in doing electric welding, he can hold the protective mask up to his face with his left hand while using the electric arc and welding rod with his right.

both bones (the ulna and radius) of the left forearm were fractured during an accident in june 1972. improper external fixation in setting the fracture caused severe ischemic contraction of the muscle of his left forearm, the wrist and fingers becoming deformed. this made it impossible for him to work at his trade which requires the use of both hands.

he was admitted to the shanghai no. six people's hospital in june 1973 and examined by dr. chen chung-wei, head of the orthopaedic department. recovery of function by a tendon transfer operation did not seem probable because not enough functioning muscle remained and the decision was taken to perform a free muscle transplantation which calls for attaching blood vessels and nerves, a far more difficult procedure. this required replacement of the damaged muscle by one from another part of the patient's body. this would be a new method for achieving functional recovery of muscles which become necrotic after a severed limb is reattached.

the party organization encouraged the surgeon team which was determined not only to help one worker regain his capacity to make his contribution to the motherland but to make a breakthrough in medical science that would be of value to many. the team worked out every detail of the procedure to replace flexors with the abdominal part of the pectoralis major muscle.

the operation was performed on july 21, 1973 under chen chung-wei. after making the incision on the patient's left arm, the surgeons carefully identified the blood vessels and nerves at the proximal end of the incision and removed the dead flexor muscle mass. then dr. chen made another incision on the left chest and

freed the muscle with its blood vessels and nerves, working under an operative microscope to join it up to the nerves, veins and artery in the arm with nylon threads only one-third the diameter of a hair. the patient was kept under herbal anaesthesia for the operation which lasted more than ten hours.

the patient received meticulous post-operative attention. normal blood circulation was resumed and there was neither swelling nor infection. the wound achieved primary healing in two weeks. the patient was discharged three months later. electromyography showed that regeneration of the nerves was proceeding normally. the fingers could be bent and extended after six months.

the severed limb replantation research group began animal experiments in free muscle grafting in 1972 after dr. chen chung-wei took part in consultations elsewhere on a rejoined hand which could not function. this set him thinking about the possibility of a muscle graft to replace the dead muscle. the party committee encouraged the surgical group to study the matter.

the doctors gained a wealth of experience and devised the technic through repeated experiments on dogs which started with muscle dissection to understand the distribution of blood vessels and nerves and led in time to the successful grafting of muscles from the chest or thigh to excised flexors of the forearm of dogs' fore limbs.

a critical question was to find the muscle appropriate in terms of its length and power of contraction while possessing nerves and blood vessels similar in diameter and direction to the muscle at the recipient location. and of course it is necessary that the health and functioning of the patient's body as a whole not be adversely affected by the transplant.

the surgical team under doctor chen did their first successful reattachment of a completely severed hand for a worker in 1963. their skill and experience have grown since. they have been successful in rejoining severed fingers, a delicate procedure. not only have they been successful in reattaching freshly severed limbs, but limbs severed as long as 36 hours. they have advanced from rejoining clean-cut severed limbs to badly lacerated severed hands or palms. they have also succeeded in the auto-transplantation of a second toe for a lost thumb.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development in a Small City

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 4, 1976)

industrial production in szuping, a small city with a population of 200,000, has been developing at an annual rate of 15 per cent for the last five years. this city is an example of how industrially backward medium and small cities achieve rapid development through relying on local manpower and resources.

szuping's gross industrial output in 1975 was 3.88 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 64 times that of the early post-liberation days.

though it had only a few grain and oil processing mills and handicraft workshops before liberation, it has now become a new city with a large machine-building industry. it can now produce hydraulic tip lorries, buses, self-propelled harvester combines, well-drilling machines and installations to equip its own industries. in the past few years, the city has newly built or expanded 206 medium or small enterprises which make over 280 varieties of products. developments have also been scored in the metallurgical, chemical raw materials, textiles, printing and dyeing, electronics and building materials industries.

a great change took place in the city's industry during the big leap forward in 1958. under the guidance of the general line for socialist construction drawn up by chairman mao, szuping was gradually transformed from a consumer city to an industrial one. however, liu shao-chi, who pursued a revisionist line, held that the development of local industries did not pay. alleging that industry should be run only by the central government he adopted various measures to restrict industrial development by medium and small cities. in szuping industrial output dropped by half.

liu's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was severely criticized during the cultural revolution. when the new city party committee was set up in 1970, chairman mao's revolutionary line was implemented and the people mobilized to run industry.

the city faced the problem of how to expand industry from a weak foundation. the city party committee organized cadres who were in charge of the work to review chairman mao's principle on local development through hard work and self-reliance rather than dependence on the state.

the leading cadres on the city party committee went to the grassroots level to investigate conditions,

visited factories and enterprises, big and small, and called on veteran cadres and workers. subsequently they mapped out an all-round plan to remake the city in three to five years by going all out and aiming high. they have paid special attention to disseminating advanced experience in running enterprises in a revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

the tzuping tools plant had only ten workers, three outdated machines and a dozen old houses at the start. but the workers laboured hard at making a surface grinding machine out of old and discarded equipment and materials. in the following year, they made 43 pieces of equipment of various kinds in the same spirit. the plant has been gradually expanded and its production capacity is now a million cutters annually.

the experience of the tools plant gave a big impetus to the small factories in the city, which have in the last few years grown and expanded.

fifty housewives set up a chemical factory on a tract of wasteland. with four retired workers to guide them, they began to make bricks and built more than 40 workshops with their own hands. they made use of more than 1,200 tons of ferric oxide, by-products of a big plant, to produce a great amount of shoe polish powder which is supplied to other parts of the country. they now produce a dozen chemical products including ammonium sulphate, and face powder.

the tzuping air blower plant, which formerly produced simple blowers, undertook to design and manufacture high temperature blowers. they put up shelters to work in on the plant grounds, and finally mastered the complicated technique needed to trial-produce the high temperature equipment. they later successfully produced corrosion-resistant air-blowers and coal dust blowers to supply mines, metallurgical, chemical, thermal power and aircraft industries.

socialist coordination has played an important role in developing the city's local industry. plants to produce detergent, oil pipes, rolled steel and cotton prints have been set up.

to meet the needs for oil pipelines, the city organized more than 90 factories and enterprises to build within 97 days a steel pipe plant with a daily output of one kilometre of oil piping.

a number of factories with a bigger technical force and better facilities tapped their potential to trial-make new products and diverted part of their labour force and equipment for the building of new factories.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

Communist Party of Brazil Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of brazil wrote a letter on january 12 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

with deep consternation, we learned of the unfortunate news of the death of comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary, outstanding statesman and a tireless fighter for the revolutionary cause and socialism.

since the time when our party became acquainted with the chinese people's heroic struggle for emancipation, the communists of brazil have always followed closely the brilliant course traversed by comrade chou en-lai at every crucial moment of the chinese revolution. alongside comrade mao tsetung and faithfully applying comrade mao tsetung's teachings, he fulfilled various arduous and complicated tasks, demonstrating firmness, wisdom, flexibility and enormous talent. in 50 years and more, he worked ceaselessly and took no account of personal sacrifices for the triumph of the advanced ideology of the present time and the creation of socialism in the most populous country of the world. as an unswerving internationalist, he made contributions in every respect and through different ways to supporting the struggles of the exploited and oppressed peoples of all continents. chou en-lai was a staunch defender of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, and an indomitable fighter of the proletarian dictatorship. the communists of brazil always highly appraise the tremendous efforts he made in the struggle to expose modern revisionism and the struggle against the betrayal of the avowed enemy of genuine socialism -- khrushchov and his like and his past and present followers. the communists of brazil highly appraise the vigorous struggle he waged in the proletarian cultural revolution for uniting the chinese people and overthrowing those who had taken the capitalist road. following chairman mao's line, he took part in the leadership of the government and the party, playing a very important role in the consolidation and strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship in china.

we feel that the death of comrade chou en-lai is an immense loss to the chinese people, the communist party of china and to the revolutionary peoples of the world. his life will continue to serve as an example for educating and fostering courageous new fighters fighting for the cause which he had enthusiastically defended and to which he had dedicated his life. the name of this leader of the chinese party and great statesman will be engraved forever in the memory of the progressive mankind.

dear comrades, please accept our sincerest condolences on the death of chou en-lai, a friend of our party and the brazilian people.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg, EEC Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Brussels, Feb. 3, 1976)

li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium and luxembourg and chief of the chinese mission to the european economic community (eec), left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

before his departure, li lien-pi was respectively received by and had friendly talks with king baudouin, prime minister leo tindemans, grand duke of luxembourg h. r. h. jean, and president of the eec commission francios-xavier ortoli.

belgian minister of foreign affairs and development cooperation renaat van elslande and vice-president of the eec commission christopher soames gave separate farewell dinner parties for the leaving chinese ambassador.

li lien-pi gave a farewell reception on january 21. among the more than two hundred guests attending the reception were presidents of the two chambers of belgium, high-ranking officials of the belgian government and from the eec, leading members of the belgium-china association, well-known belgian personages from various circles, diplomatic envoys of various countries to belgium and representatives of over-seas chinese. prior to this, li lien-pi gave a dinner party in honour of ortoli and soames, president and vice-president of the eec commission.

CHINA AND KOREA

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1976)

chen chieh, leader of a chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon to sign a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1976 between the chinese and korean governments and pay a friendly visit.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan was among the seers-off at the railway station.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

PLA Commanders and Fighters Celebrate Korea Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a unit under the chinese people's liberation army peking units warmly celebrated the 28th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army at a grand meeting today.

a portrait of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung were hung on the backdrop above the rostrum. a streamer facing the rostrum was inscribed: "long live the blood-cemented great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea".

the meeting was attended by charge d'affaires ad interim li jae pil, military attache senior colonel kim bo yun and other comrades from the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking. they were greeted with enthusiastic applause when they entered the meeting hall in the company of wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and pang hsiu-ting and wang tung-fang, leading members of this unit.

addressing the meeting, comrade wang tung-fang, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the unit, extended warm festival greetings to the commanders and fighters of the heroic korean people's army. he said: in line with

president kim il sung's teachings and along with the korean people, the korean people's army, which has a glorious revolutionary tradition, has been actively carrying out the vigorous revolutionary movement ideologically, technically and culturally with weapon in one hand and scythe in the other, and has been striding forward with full confidence to realize the magnificent revolutionary goal. "we heartily rejoice at the brilliant achievements of our fraternal korean comrades-in-arms," he added.

"we are firmly behind the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country," comrade wang tung-fang continued. "we are convinced that korea's three thousand li of beautiful land will definitely be reunified and the compatriots in north and south korea will definitely be reunited."

he said that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, can withstand whatever tests. the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people, he stressed, are resolved to follow chairman mao tsetung's teachings and work as always to consolidate and develop steadily the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea.

in a report punctuated by hearty applause, senior colonel kim bo yun reviewed the revolutionary storms, roaring flames of war and rigorous tests of class struggle the korean people's army has gone through over the past 28 years under the wise leadership of president kim il sung.

he said: the korean people's army has followed president kim il sung's military line the gist of which is, on the basis of arming the people and the officers and men of the people's army politically and ideologically, to turn the whole army into a cadre force, to modernize the whole army, to arm the whole nation and to turn the whole country into a fortress, thus further consolidating and developing itself as a mighty revolutionary armed force.

at no time will the korean people's army threaten others, he stated. it is an army of self-defence, a just army, which fights only to safeguard the nation's security and peace. the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army will go on struggling tenaciously for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and for the ultimate victory of the revolution, he said.

senior colonel kim bo yun warmly hailed the friendship between the peoples and armies of korea and china which was sealed in blood during the hard years of the revolution. "our friendship was founded and fostered by comrade kim il sung and comrade mao tsetung themselves and it is an unbreakable friendship," he said. "our friendship will certainly be further consolidated and developed in our future common struggle against imperialism."

at the end of the meeting, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms together saw the korean feature film "son of an artilleryman". the korean comrades also watched military drills by commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit and attended a theatrical show by the fighters' amateur art troupe.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Governor General of Papua New Guinea Sends Letter of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1976)

john guise, governor general of papua new guinea, has sent to chairman mao tsetung a letter of condolence on the death of premier chou en-lai. the letter, dated january 12, reads as follows:

may i very sincerely tender to you and your government and nation my sincere sympathy and the sympathy of this nation in the death of a great leader in your prime minister mr. chou en-lai.

he was your friend in the successful fight for china's freedom from foreign exploitation and domination. his courage, devotion and loyalty to his people and nation is an inspiration to all those who love freedom.

please convey my nation's as well as my own love and sympathy to the late prime minister's wife, family and relations.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Naked Exposure of Soviet Revisionists' Colonial Expansion"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "naked exposure of soviet revisionists' colonial expansion". the editorial reads in full as follows:

the development of the situation in angola has drawn close attention and common concern all over the world. the present situation in that country, against the background of the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers, is the most serious incident in the post-war history of the africa national liberation movement. its seriousness lies above all in the fact that the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism has crossed vast oceans and, by means of naked armed intervention, thrown a young nation in southern africa into division and civil war immediately after it had attained independence. this is a naked exposure of the policy of colonial expansion pushed by the soviet revisionists and new evidence of the ambitious new tsars' feverish quest for world hegemony.

in the past 10 years and more, the soviet revisionists have assumed an offensive posture, carrying out acts of aggression and expansion abroad one after another. they wormed their way into the middle east, invaded and occupied by armed force czechoslovakia in eastern europe and stirred up conflicts in the south asian subcontinent. subsequently, they stretched their tentacles to portugal in southern europe and now to angola in africa. facts speak louder than words. the soviet social-imperialists have clearly revealed their reactionary and aggressive nature.

the unbridled intervention and aggression of the soviet revisionists in angola are most shocking in their viciousness, sinister designs and arrogance. the soviet revisionists' action in angola greatly widens one's horizon as to what the moscow brand of neo-colonialism is.

first. under the signboard of "supporting the national liberation movement", the soviet revisionists have sown dissension among and split the angolan liberation organizations in order to fish in troubled waters. they lauded one angolan faction to the skies and trampled underfoot the other two factions. they time and again undermined the joint agreements and ceasefire agreements among the three liberation organizations and single-handedly wrecked the transitional government which was a symbol of angolan national unity. they incessantly added fuel to the fratricidal civil war. in their vicious tactics

of making angolans fight angolans, the soviet revisionists have really outdone the old-line colonialists.

second. in the name of "internationalist duty" of a "socialist country", the soviet revisionists provide guns and men to take a direct part in the killing. they have sent to angola nearly 1,000 soviet military personnel as advisors and instigated the cubans to send over 10,000 troops there. they have poured into angola large amounts of arms including rifles, rockets, armoured cars and fighter aircraft. they spared no costs in establishing a sea and air supply line of over 10,000 kilometres across oceans for the transportation of military personnel and arms. they even sent warships to the coast of west africa and angola to carry out armed threat. all this clearly reveals the vicious features of the soviet revisionists as a conqueror.

third. under the cloak of "natural ally", they issue orders, carry out threats and intimidation, and unscrupulously sabotage african unity. on the angolan problem, they nakedly tried to coerce the organization of african unity into following its baton, playing power politics against the independent african states. time and again they ordered heads of sovereign african states about and labelled those as "imperialist lackeys" who refused to obey. they have inherited and developed the tyranny of the old-line colonialists who had lorded it over the african people for centuries.

the soviet social-imperialists have all along flaunted the banner of socialism. on the pretext of opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the national liberation movements and revolutionary struggles, they stretch their tentacles into other countries to carry out colonialist domination and colonialist exploitation. by forming military blocs, concluding friendship and cooperation treaties and offering lavish economic and military "aid", they try hard to control and enslave not only the third world countries but also those of the second world. when they fail to achieve their ends by "peaceful" means, they resort to military coup d'etat, subversion and even direct armed intervention and aggression.

no excuse, however brilliantly concocted, can cover up the ugly role of the soviet revisionists in angola or their incorporation of the old-line colonialists' brutality and the neo-colonialists' slyness.

what sort of fulfilment of "internationalist duties" by a "socialist country" excl. when the algerian people were waging a struggle for national independence, the soviet revisionists stood by with folded arms, calling it non-interference in other country's "internal affairs". at the crucial juncture of the egyptian people's war against aggression, the soviet union refused to supply

them with arms and put a strangle hold on them. when the cambodian people waged a punitive war against the lon nol clique, the soviet revisionists sided with the traitors. is your criminal record of betraying internationalism still not voluminous enough? take the case of angola. you had never extended any real support to the angolan people during their protracted and arduous struggle to free themselves from the portuguese colonial yoke, but right after the collapse of the old colonial rule and the attainment of independence by the angolan people, you most "generously" sent there a great amount of sophisticated lethal weapons to stir up and aggravate the civil war. should this be done by a real socialist country? the behaviour of the soviet revisionists proves exactly that like hitler they are a gang of "brazen imperialists and most bitter reactionaries" who "cover their robber imperialism in essence with the flag of 'socialism'."

what kind of "defence" of angola's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity" excl. it is known to all that the three angolan liberation organizations reached an agreement in early 1975 and forced the portuguese authorities to recognize the right of the angolan people to independence. if there were no meddling by the soviet revisionists, angola would have become last november a country enjoying "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity" standing erect on the african continent. styling themselves as overlord in angola now, the soviet revisionists pay no heed to the will and interests of the angolan people, while their troops and the troops sent under their instigation run amuck on and bring disaster to the land of angola. it is precisely the soviet revisionist interventionists who have crudely trampled on the sovereignty of angola, seriously threatened its independence and arbitrarily violated its territorial integrity. it is futile for the soviet revisionists to justify its armed intervention in angola by socalled opposition to south african intrusion. it is well-known that the soviet social-imperialist intervention preceded south africa's meddling. the truculent soviet intervention has provided south africa with the opportunity to stir up trouble in angola. messrs soviet revisionists, just as the old russian maxim goes: "don't put the plough before the cow." both you and the south african racist regime are the deadly enemy of the angolan and african people.

the soviet revisionists has time and again claimed that they "do not seek anything in angola, -- either economic, military or other gain". this is a typical self-exposing lie. in fact, they have long coveted angola, "the jewel of africa" and set their mind on awaiting an opportunity to replace the portuguese colonialists' rule there. for a long time, the soviet propaganda machine has openly talked of "the enviable

natural resources in angola" and its "extremely important strategic position". the soviet revisionists have laid their hands on angola regardless of all consequences not only because of the abundant minerals from oil to diamond it possesses, but also out of the need of counter-revolutionary global strategy to seek world hegemony. they attempt to seize luanda and lobito and other naval and air bases in angola, so as to threaten the oil passage on sea of the united states and west european countries from the east and the south and dominate the southern atlantic. furthermore, taking angola as a springboard for expansion in central and southern africa, they also attempt to further sabotage the national liberation movements in the whole southern africa and grab the strategic resources in the region. it is very clear that their bare-faced intervention in angola is an important step to the seizure of strategic areas and intensification of strategic disposition in the interest of their contention with the united states for world hegemony.

of course, the situation in angola is complicated and there are all sorts of contradictions and struggles, but if the superpower meddling and intervention of the soviet union are stopped, it will not be difficult to solve satisfactorily other contradictions including the differences among the three factions of angola as well as those among the african countries. on the contrary, if the soviet revisionists are allowed to run amuck and succeed in their plot, it is hard to avoid emergence of a second or even a third angola. until the soviet intervention is stopped, there will be no peace and tranquillity in angola as well as in the continent of africa. this truth is becoming clearer and clearer.

all over the continent of africa today, the main stream of the struggle in unity against imperialism, against colonialism and against hegemonism is in the ascendant, while the soviet wicked design to undermine angolan national independence and militant african unity is doomed to shameful failure. the angolan people who have just thrown off the portuguese colonialist rule for nearly five centuries are able to attend to their own affairs and build an independent, unified, nationally united new angola. the road leading to this end is by no means smooth or easy, but its realization is inevitable and doubtless. similarly, the great african people who have stood up will certainly bring an end to superpower aggression and interference, close their ranks, heighten their vigilance, distinguish the true from the false and the friend from the enemy, and push the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, white racism and zionism ahead to a new stage.

CHINA AND UN

UNDP Governing Council Holds 21st Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 4, 1976)

the governing council of the united nations development programme held its 21st session in new york from january 15 to february 4.

at the session representatives of argentina, pakistan, sri lanka, mali and other countries voiced their opposition to the undp plan to reduce aid operations in developing countries, and urged it to cut administrative expenses and reform the irrational regulations and systems so as to meet the needs of the developing countries.

representatives of a number of developing countries and second world countries enumerated facts to expose the despicable, profit-seeking behaviour of the soviet union which, taking advantage of undp activities, earn foreign exchanges through dispatch of experts and the disposing of equipments at high prices.

lai ya-li, head of the chinese delegation, pointed out in his speech that there must be a thorough reform in the undp policies and regulations in accordance with the basic principles of the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted at the 6th special session of the u.n. general assembly. he said that u.n. multilateral aid operations should be conducted with strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient countries; such aid should be truly helpful to the development of the independent national economy of the recipient countries; democracy should be practised in the administrative work of undp and the principle of equality of all countries, big or small, should be applied.

he further pointed out that the external economic policies of the countries concerned are bound to be reflected in their activities in the multilateral aid organizations. one superpower is trying by every possible means to maintain its monopoly and is openly opposed to any fundamental reform. the other superpower is taking over the slogan of "reform" and fishing in troubled waters under the signboard of "internationalism." the latter is trying to bring the u.n. multilateral aid system into the orbit it designed so as to serve its contention for world hegemony with the former. the third world countries must heighten their vigilance against such hegemonism which habitually practises swindle and deception.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1976)

samy atari, secretary of the general command of the palestine al sa'eqa commandos, extended heartfelt and deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai in a message dated january 12 to chairman mao tsetung and members of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

foreign minister of nepal krishna raj aryal in a message to chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

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